

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
DECEMBER 29 - 30, 1942

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.
DECEMBER 29-30, 1942

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1943

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Professor Charles W. Kennedy
Major John L. Griffith
Professor William B. Owens

HONORARY SECRETARY-TREASURER

Professor Frank W. Nicolson

PRESIDENT

Professor Philip O. Badger, Assistant to the Chancellor,
New York University

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Major John L. Griffith, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois

THE COUNCIL

The President and Secretary

Vice Presidents

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Director William A. Reid, Colgate University, Second District
Dean A. W. Hobbs, University of North Carolina, Third District
Professor George L. Rider, Miami University, Fourth District
Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District
Professor J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist University, Sixth District
Professor O. L. Trexel, Colorado State College, Seventh District
Professor John W. Olmsted, University of California at Los Angeles,
Eighth District

Members at Large

Colonel L. McC. Jones, United States Military Academy
Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia
Dean L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College
Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University
Dr. Harry A. Scott, Rice Institute
Captain John E. Wheelchel, United States Naval Academy

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President and Secretary

Acting Director Asa S. Bushnell	Professor Karl E. Leib
Princeton University	State University of Iowa
President T. J. Davies	Director Ogden D. Miller
Colorado College	Yale University
Director Clarence P. Houston	Professor William B. Owens
Tufts College	Stanford University
Director Wilbur C. Smith	
Tulane University	

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1943

For football, basketball, and track the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of the committee indicate that he is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football

Robert H. Dunn, Swarthmore College, Chairman; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Editor; Walter E. McCloud, Trinity College; Nicholas Bawlf, Cornell University; Burnham N. Dell, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; J. H. Schroeder, University of California; George W. Dochet, Rutgers University.

Basketball

James W. St. Clair, 6th District, Chairman; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy, Editor; (1) Harold G. Olsen, 4th District; (1) Forrest Cox, 7th District; (2) H. Jamison Swarts, 2nd District; (2) C. S. Edmundson, 8th District; (3) George R. Edwards, 5th District; (3) Dale W. Lash, 1st District; (4) Norman Shepard, 3rd District.

Boxing

I. F. Toomey, University of California at Davis, Chairman; C. P. Schott, Penn State College; T. M. Carruthers, University of Virginia; Guy M. Sundt, University of Wisconsin; George E. Little, Rutgers University; Major E. J. McGaw, United States Military Academy; T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University; Lieut. Comdr. John A. Merriam, Jr., United States Coast Guard Academy, New London.

Fencing

Frank A. Riebel, Ohio State University, Chairman; Hugh V. Allesandrini, Columbia University; Jene Gelas, Hamilton College; René Peroy, Harvard University; Herman Hettinger, University of Pennsylvania.

Advisory Committee: A. A. Auerenheimer, University of Washington; George H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club; Clovis Deladrier, United States Naval Academy; Tucker Jones, William and Mary College; Charles R. Schmitter, Michigan State College; Walter Langford, Notre Dame University; M. R. Garrett, University of Illinois.

Football

Walter Okeson, Lehigh University, Chairman; A. A. Stagg, College of the Pacific, Life Member; (1) W. G. Crowell, 2nd District; (1) H. W. Hughes, 7th District; (2) W. J. Bingham, 1st District; (2) George Veenker, 5th District; (3) W. A. Alexander, 3rd District; (3) H. O. Crisler, 4th District; (4) W. O. Hunter, 8th District; (4) D. X. Bible, 6th District.

Gymnastics

Maximilian Younger, Temple University, Chairman; C. B. Hollingsworth, University of California at Los Angeles; C. G. Vavra, Colorado University; Ralph Piper, University of Minnesota; Hartley Price, University of Illinois; Chester Phillips, United States Naval Academy.

Advisory Committee: Harry Maloney, Stanford University; B. K. Cutler, University of Oregon; Ray Heidloff, University of Virginia.

Ice Hockey

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College, Chairman; Louis F. Keller, University of Minnesota, Editor; John Harmon, Boston University; John A. Thomas, Yale University; A. Barr Snively, Jr., Williams College.

Advisory Committee: Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern Intercollegiate Association; Captain K. F. Zitzman, United States Military Academy; R. F. Vaughan, Princeton University; Clark Hodder, Harvard University; David A. Tirrell, Kent School; Harry Davis, University of California.

Lacrosse

Harry J. Rockefeller, Rutgers University, Chairman; Roy Simmons, Syracuse University; John Faber, University of Maryland; Thomas Dent, Dartmouth College; R. D. Root, Yale University; Gardner Mallonee, Johns Hopkins University.

Advisory Committee: Frank W. Candee, Washington State College; Avery Blake, Swarthmore College; Robert Kesler, Exeter Academy; Robert Maddox, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Swimming

R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University, Chairman; Michael Peppe, Ohio State University; David Armbruster, State University of Iowa; William Bond, Washington State College; Fred Cady, University of Southern California; C. E. Forsythe, National High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: F. W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania; A. E. Eilers, Washington University; Ernst Brandsten, Stanford University; Radford McCormick, City College of New York; G. P. Doherty, University of Delaware; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; Arthur Adamson, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; Robert Muir, Williams College; John Miller, Mercersburg Academy; Niels Thorpe, University of Minnesota; E. M. McGillivray, University of Chicago.

Track

K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University, Chairman; (1) E. C. Hayes, 4th District; (1) Charles D. Werner, 2nd District; (2) G. L. Duke, 5th District; (2) Grant Swan, 8th District; (3) Fred Tootell, 1st District; (3) Clyde Littlefield, 6th District; (4) J. E. Irish, 7th District; (4) Bernie Moore, 3rd District.

Wrestling

R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Chairman; J. A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; E. G. Schroeder, State University of Iowa; Sherman Couch, University of Utah; C. J. Gallagher, Lafayette College; P. H. Quinlan, University of North Carolina; John Maxwell, Lehigh University; Frank D. Gardner, National High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: R. J. McLean, University of Texas; C. W. Mayser, Franklin and Marshall College; H. A. Stone, University of California; J. V. Hancock, Colorado State College of Education; B. R. Patterson, Kansas State College; Findley Collins, Michigan State College; Norman J. Daniels, Wesleyan University.

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

GENERAL COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Basketball Play-offs and Final Game.)

H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University, Chairman.
James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University.
George R. Edwards, University of Missouri.
C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington.
Ed. Kelleher, Fordham University.
Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse University.

SELECTION COMMITTEES

District 1

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
Dale W. Lash, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, Chairman.
Sumner Dole, Connecticut State College, Storrs, Connecticut.
William H. Dye, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

District 2

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia
Dr. H. C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman.
Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Howard G. Cann, New York University, New York, N. Y.

District 3

Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida
N. W. Shepard, Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., Chairman.
Roy Mundorff, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
James Weaver, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.
Adolph Rupp, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

District 4

Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota
Kenneth L. Wilson, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Chairman.
George E. Keogan, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.
Ben Van Alstyne, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

District 5

Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma
Dr. H. H. King, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, Chairman.
Clyde E. McBride, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.
E. O. Williams, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
George R. Edwards, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

District 6

Texas, Arizona, Arkansas

James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, Chairman.
D. X. Bible, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
H. R. McQuillan, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.

District 7

Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana
Forrest B. Cox, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, Chairman.
R. J. Gilmore, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
E. L. (Dick) Romney, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Cache County, Utah.

District 8

California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada
C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, Chairman.
Morris H. Gross, San Diego State College, San Diego, California.
Everett S. Dean, Stanford University, Stanford University, California.

TENNIS COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Paul Bennett, Northwestern University, Chairman.
Charles S. Garland, Baltimore, Maryland.
Dr. D. A. Penick, University of Texas.
William C. Ackerman, University of California at Los Angeles.
Emmet Paree, Tulane University.

GOLF COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the Annual N.C.A.A. Intercollegiate Golf Tournament)

Charles Evans, Jr., U.S.G.A., Chicago, Illinois, Honorary Chairman.

James Hagan, University of Pittsburgh, Chairman.

Ted Payseur, Northwestern University.

John Holmstrom, 1942 President of Intercollegiate Undergraduate Body.

Reverend George Holderith, University of Notre Dame.

Representative from the Host Institution.

COMMITTEE ON ELIGIBILITY

(Eligibility questions arising in connection with the various N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments are referred to this committee.)

Thomas E. French, Ohio State University.

H. C. Willett, University of Southern California.

Representative from the Host Institution.

SMALL COLLEGE COMMITTEE

Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College, Chairman.

Thurston J. Davies, Colorado College.

C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College.

J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: THEIR PRESIDENTS

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass., Chester S. McGown.
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., Stanley King.
Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, Clifton D. Gray.
Boston College, Boston, Mass., Rev. Wm. J. Murphy, S. J.
Boston University, Boston, Mass., Daniel L. Marsh.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sills.
Brown University, Providence, R. I., Henry M. Wriston.
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., James B. Conant.
Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., Very Rev. J. R. N. Maxwell, S. J.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Karl T. Compton.
Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., Hugh P. Baker.
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Stephen A. Freeman, Acting President.
Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., Carl S. Ell.
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., J. M. Thomas.
Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., Carl R. Woodward.
Springfield College (International Y. M. C. A. College) Springfield, Mass., E. M. Best.
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby.
Tufts College, Medford, Mass., Leonard Curmichael.
United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., Capt. James Pine, Superintendent.
University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., Albert N. Jorgensen.
University of Maine, Orono, Me., Arthur A. Hauck.
University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Fred Engelhardt.
University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., John Schaff Millis.
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., James L. McConaughy.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., James P. Baxter, 3rd.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Rear Admiral W. T. Cluverius.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Charles Seymour.

Second District

Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., J. Nelson Norwood.
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., William P. Tolley.
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Harry S. Rogers.
Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. T. J. Coughlin, S. J.
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y., John A. Ross, Jr.
Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., George B. Cutten.
College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Harry N. Wright.
Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Nicholas Murray Butler.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Edmund E. Day.
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., George P. Rea.
Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa., Very Rev. Raymond V. Kirk.
Fordham University, New York, N. Y., Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon, S. J.
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., Theodore August Distler.
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., Henry W. A. Hanson.
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., W. H. Cowley.

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., Felix Morley.
 Hobart College, Geneva, New York, John Milton Potter.
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y., Leonard Bliss Job.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., William M. Lewis.
 La Salle College, Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. Brother Emilian, F.S.C.
 Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa., Clement C. Williams.
 Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa., C. M. Sullivan, Acting President.
 Manhattan College, New York, N. Y., Rev. Brother A. Victor, F.S.C.
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa., William N. Schwarze.
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., Levering Tyson.
 New York University, New York, N. Y., Harry W. Chase, Chancellor.
 Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Very Rev. Joseph M. Noonan, C.M.
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Col. Frank K. Hyatt.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Ralph D. Hetzel.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., Harold W. Dodds.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.J., William O. Hotchkiss.
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., Robert C. Clothier.
 St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y., Very Rev. Edward J. Walsh, C.M.
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa., Very Rev. Thomas J. Love, S.J.
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., Millard H. Jencks.
 State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa., Chas. S. Swope.
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J., H. N. Davis.
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., Rev. G. Morris Smith.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., John W. Nason.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., William P. Tolley, Chancellor.
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Robert L. Johnson.
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Dixon R. Fox.
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Major General Francis B. Wilby, U. S. A., Superintendent.
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor.
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Walter Hullahen.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Thomas S. Gates.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Alan C. Valentine.
 Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., Rev. E. V. Stanford.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Charles E. Lawall.

Third District

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., Luther N. Duncan.
 Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C., B. B. Dougherty.
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., Most Rev. Joseph M. Corrigan.
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La., Pierce Cline.
 Citadel, The, Charleston, S. C., General Charles P. Summerall.
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., Robert Franklin Poole.
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., John Edwin Pomfret.
 Columbus University, Washington, D. C., William E. Leahy.
 Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., John Rood Cunningham.
 Duke University, Durham, N. C., Robert Lee Flowers.
 Furman University, Greenville, S. C., John L. Plyler.
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., Rev. A. A. O'Leary, S. J.
 George Washington University, Washington, D. C., Cloyd Heck Marvin.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Marion L. Brittain.
 Howard University, Washington, D. C., Mordecai W. Johnson.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Isaiah Bowman.
 King College, Bristol, Tenn., Thomas P. Johnston.
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., Campbell B. Hodges.
 Mississippi State College, State College, Miss., G. D. Humphrey.
 North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., J. W. Harreison, Dean of Administration.
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana, Joel L. Fletcher.
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La., Rufus C. Harris.
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Frederick D. Patterson.
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral John R. Beardsall, U. S. N., Superintendent.
 University of Alabama, University, Ala., Raymond R. Paty.
 University of Baltimore, Md., Theodore Halbert Wilson.
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., John J. Tigert.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Harmon W. Caldwell, Chancellor.
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., H. L. Donovan.
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md., H. C. Byrd.
 University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., B. F. Ashe.
 University of Mississippi, University, Miss., Alfred B. Butts, Chancellor.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Frank P. Graham.
 University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., J. R. McKiesick.
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Alex. Guerry, Chancellor.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., James D. Haskins.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., John L. Newcomb.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., O. C. Carmichael, Chancellor.
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Lieut. General C. E. Kilbourne, Superintendent.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Julian A. Burruss.
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., Thurman D. Kitchin.
 Washington College, Charlestown, Md., Gilbert W. Mead.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Francis P. Gaines.
 Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky., Paul L. Garrett.
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., Fred G. Holloway.
 Xavier University, New Orleans, La., Mother M. Agatha.

Fourth District

Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio, E. G. Mason.
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., Bradley Tyrrell, Acting President.
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, Frank J. Prout.
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., Frederic R. Hamilton.
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., M. O. Ross.
 Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Charles L. Anspach.
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Kenneth I. Brown.
 DePaul University, Chicago, Ill., Very Rev. M. J. O'Connell, C.M.
 DePaul University, Greencastle, Ind., C. E. Wildman.
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill., R. W. Fairchild.
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., Herman B. Wells.
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul L. Thompson.
 Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, Karl C. Leebick.
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Gordon K. Chalmers.

Loyola University, Chicago, Ill., Rev. Joseph M. Egan, S.J.
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., Rev. R. C. McCarthy, S.J.
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Alfred H. Upham.
 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., John Hannah.
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., John M. Munson.
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Franklyn B. Snyder.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Ernest H. Wilkins.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Howard L. Bevis.
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, Herman G. James.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, Herbert J. Burgstahler.
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Edward C. Elliott.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Robert M. Hutchins.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Raymond Walters.
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Rev. Charles H. Cloud, S.J.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Arthur C. Willard.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Alexander G. Ruthven.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Walter C. Coffey.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C.
 University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, Philip C. Nash.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., C. A. Dykstra.
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., O. P. Kretzmann.
 Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, Warren E. Bow.
 Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Ill., Frank A. Ben.
 Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul V. Sangren.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Winfred G. Leutner.

Fifth District

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Charles A. Anderson.
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, John B. Magee.
 Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr., Very Rev. J. P. Zuercher, S. J.
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Henry G. Harmon.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, Samuel N. Stevens.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Charles E. Friley.
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, Malcom Price.
 Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., F. D. Farrell.
 Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo., Uel W. Lamkin.
 Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla., Henry G. Bennett.
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., Rev. H. B. Crimmins, S. J.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Virgil M. Hancher.
 Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri, M. Earle Collins.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., D. W. Malott, Chancellor.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., F. A. Middlebush.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., C. S. Boucher, Chancellor.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., Joseph A. Brandt.
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla., Clarence I. Pontius.
 Washburn Municipal University of Topeka, Topeka, Kans., Arthur G. Sellen, Acting President.
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., G. R. Throop, Chancellor.

Sixth District

Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Pat M. Neff.
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett.
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, Umphrey Lee.
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, Thomas O. Walton.

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, M. E. Sadler.
 Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, Clifford B. Jones.
 University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., Alfred Atkinson.
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., Arthur M. Harding.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, Homer P. Rainey.
 West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas, Joseph Abner Hill.

Seventh District

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, Franklin S. Harris.
 Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., Roy M. Green.
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., Thurston J. Davies.
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., Melville Fuller Coolbaugh.
 Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo., George Willard Frasier.
 Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont., A. L. Strand.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., Robert L. Stearns.
 University of Denver, Denver, Colo., Caleb F. Gates, Jr.
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M., James F. Zimmerman.
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, Leroy E. Cowles.
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, J. L. Morrill.
 Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, Elmer G. Peterson.

Eighth District

Fresno State College, Fresno, Cal., Frank W. Thomas.
 George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Cal., Hugh M. Tiner.
 Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, Rev. Francis J. Altman, S.J.
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont., Ernest O. Melby.
 Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, Remsen Du Bois Bird.
 Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore., F. A. Gilfillan, Acting President.
 San Jose State College, San Jose, Cal., Thomas W. MacQuarrie.
 Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor.
 State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland.
 University of California, Robert G. Sproul.
 University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.
 College of Agriculture, Davis, Cal.
 University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, Harrison C. Dale.
 University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., Donald M. Erb.
 University of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal., Rev. William J. Dunne, S. J.
 University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal., Rev. Chas. J. Walsh, S. J.
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., Lee Paul Sieg.

ALLIED MEMBERS

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arizona S.T.C. (Flagstaff)	Texas Technological College
Arizona S.T.C. (Tempe)	University of Arizona
Hardin-Simmons University	University of New Mexico
New Mexico A. & M. College	West Texas Teachers College
Texas College of Mines	

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Fort Hays Kansas State College	Municipal University of Wichita
St. Benedict's College	Southwestern College

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State Teachers College	St. Augustine's College
Hampton Institute	St. Paul Polytechnic Institute
Howard University	Shaw University
Lincoln University	Johnson C. Smith University
North Carolina A. & T. College	Virginia State College
North Carolina College	Virginia Union University
Morgan State College	West Virginia State College

Dixie Conference, comprising:

Howard College	Southwestern
Mercer University	Spring Hill College
Millsaps College	University of Chattanooga
Mississippi College	Loyola University

Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bethany College	Kansas Wesleyan University
Bethel College	Ottawa University
College of Emporia	McPherson College
Baker University	

Lone Star Conference, comprising:

East Texas State Teachers College	Southwest Texas State Teachers College
North Texas State Teachers College	Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College
Sam Houston State Teachers College	West Texas State Teachers College

Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Albright College	Lehigh University
Bucknell University	Muhlenberg College
Columbia University	New York University
University of Delaware	University of Pennsylvania
Dickinson College	Pennsylvania Military College
Drexel Institute	Princeton University
Franklin and Marshall College	Rutgers University
Gettysburg College	Stevens Institute
Haverford College	Susquehanna University
Johns Hopkins University	Swarthmore College
Juniata College	Ursinus College
Lafayette College	Washington College
Lebanon Valley College	Western Maryland College

Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Coe College	Lawrence College
Cornell College	Monmouth College
Grinnell College	Ripon College

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	St. Louis University
Drake University	Tulsa University
Oklahoma A. & M. College	Washington University

Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Brigham Young University	University of Colorado
Colorado State College	University of Utah
Utah State Agricultural College	University of Wyoming

Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of Idaho	Willamette University
Whitman College	College of Puget Sound
Linfield College	Pacific University

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los Angeles
University of California	
University of Idaho	

Southern Conference, comprising:

The Citadel	Davidson College
Clemson College	George Washington University
Duke University	College of William and Mary
University of Maryland	University of South Carolina
North Carolina State College	University of Virginia
University of North Carolina	Virginia Military Institute
Furman University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Wake Forest College	Washington and Lee University

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Morehouse College	Florida A. & M. College
Morris Brown College	Knoxville College
Alabama State Teachers College	Fisk University
Tallahassee College	Le Moyne College
Tuskegee Institute	S. Carolina A. & M. College
Lane College	Xavier University
Clark University	Fort Valley State College
Benedict College	Alabama A. & M. College

Southeastern Conference, comprising:

University of Alabama	Louisiana State University
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	Mississippi A. & M. College
University of Florida	University of Mississippi
Georgia School of Technology	University of Tennessee
University of Georgia	Tulane University
University of Kentucky	Vanderbilt University

Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

Southwestern Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bishop College	Southern University
Wiley College	Prairie View State Normal College
Texas College	
Langston University	Arkansas State College

Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Abilene Christian College	St. Edwards University
Austin College	Southwestern University
Daniel Baker College	Trinity University
Howard Payne College	Texas Wesleyan College
McMurry College	

Western Conference, comprising:

University of Chicago	University of Minnesota
University of Illinois	Northwestern University
University of Indiana	Ohio State University
University of Iowa	Purdue University
University of Michigan	University of Wisconsin

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

National Association of Football Commissioners.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS IN ATTENDANCE
AT THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION

Those in attendance at the N.C.A.A. meetings in New York City on December 29th and 30th were:

William Couper, Virginia Military Institute.
Frederick W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania.
K. L. Wilson, Northwestern University.
Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane University.
E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania.
Frank H. Wickhorst, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.R., Washington, D.C.
I. F. Toomey, University of California.
Carl P. Schott, Pennsylvania State College.
H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University.
Thomas E. French, Ohio State University.
Harry J. Rockefeller, Rutgers University.
Earl R. Yeomans, Temple University.
George L. Rider, Miami University.
Samuel C. Palmer, Swarthmore College.
C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College.
M. W. Younger, Temple University.
Thurston Davies, Colorado College.
James E. Pixlee, Army Air Forces.
E. C. Davis, U. S. N. R., New York City.
Joseph E. Rayeroff, Princeton University.
Tom Hamilton, Commander, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
Philip O. Badger, New York University.
Colonel Theodore P. Bank, War Department.
John M. Harmon, Boston University.
H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan.
J. W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University.
H. Jamison Swarts, University of Pennsylvania.
Ass. S. Bushnell, Commissioner, Eastern Association.
Walter R. Okeson, Lehigh University.
George L. Shiebler, New York University.
John R. Huffman, New York University.
Ogden Miller, Yale University.
William Hume II, University of New Mexico.
R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University.
C. P. Houston, Tufts College.
L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
James P. Hagan, University of Pittsburgh.
W. O. Hunter, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N. R., Washington, D. C.
K. E. Leib, University of Iowa.
H. H. King, Kansas State College.
L. McC. Jones, Colonel, United States Military Academy.
A. W. Hobbs, University of North Carolina.
Donald S. White, University of Connecticut.
J. L. Whitehead, Secretary, Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.
L. M. Milford, Clemson College.
John L. Griffith, Commissioner, Big Ten Conference.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

EVENING SESSION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1942

THE Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at eight-thirty o'clock at the Hotel Astor, New York City, Philip O. Badger, President of the Association, presiding.

Informal talks during the dinner hour, were made by Colonel Theodore P. Bank, War Department Services of Supply, Office of the Director of Special Service Division; Commander Thomas J. Hamilton, U. S. N. and Lieutenant Commander Willis O. Hunter, U. S. N. R., Division of Aviation Training, Bureau of Aeronautics Navy Department; Lieutenant Commander E. C. Davis, U. S. N. R., in charge Navy Physical Fitness Program, Third Naval District and James E. Pixlee, Chief of Physical Training, Office of the Director of Individual Training Army Air Forces, War Department.

These guest speakers gave resumes of the physical training programs in their respective services and strongly endorsed competitive athletics.

The Business Session

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1942

THE meeting convened at ten o'clock, President Philip O. Badger, presiding.

As it is customary to start the business meeting with the president's annual report, I will start that way this morning.

The President's Address

For the first time since 1905 when our Association was founded, we are holding no general formal annual convention. As you may judge, your Executive Committee was loath to break the precedent which has been established over a span of thirty-eight years, but it finally decided that it should do so, out of respect to the Office of Defense Transportation which had requested that convention and other lay travel be reduced to a minimum to help the war effort. A second consideration which prompted the Committee's action was the belief that both athletic and academic bud-

gets might be seriously curtailed this winter, and that, consequently, if the convention were to be held, there might be a considerable falling off in the number of delegates able to attend.

Subsequent to the action taken by your Executive Committee, the other groups and associations which have met with us took similar action. You are undoubtedly aware of the fact that many other associations and organizations of an academic character, connected with our universities and colleges, have taken the same step.

In place of the annual convention, attended by delegates from our member institutions, we have substituted this business meeting for the transaction of the Association's business, and have called together our officers, our Council, our Executive Committee, and such institutional representatives as could conveniently attend the meetings without adding any considerable strain to transportation facilities. We believe that, with this group present, we may adequately attend to the business of the Association.

In the light of the acceleration of the war program which has been going forward over the past year, the National Collegiate Athletic Association was fortunate indeed to have been able to conduct all of its various championship tournaments and meets in nine sports. This was done with only slightly fewer contestants participating, and with competition as keen and spirited as ever. The spectators were fewer and the financial returns were less. At this time, may I express my own thanks and those of the Association to the members of our committees which have given so freely of their time and effort to the conduct of these championship tournaments and meets.

Your Executive Committee held meetings in Chicago on June 26 and 27, and on September 4 and 5, as reported in the December issue of our *News Bulletin*. A third meeting of the Committee was held here in New York yesterday afternoon. Since the *News Bulletin* carries full particulars with respect to the June and September meetings of the Committee, I shall not take the time at this moment to enumerate all the various items of business discussed and acted upon.

I would like to say, however, that in addition to the decision reached relative to the abandonment of our annual convention, the Committee at its September meeting voted that the rules committee meetings be dispensed with for the duration of the war, unless given special authorization by the president, and it was recommended that the suggestion be passed on to the chairmen of the rules committees, that the rules be frozen for the duration of the war.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell at length upon the world events which have cast their lengthened shadows upon our campuses since the holding of the convention last year. You are thoroughly posted on this score. It is significant to note, however, that we may all feel justly proud of the fine fighting records which are being achieved on the field of battle by our college athletes of this and earlier days. Already their names are legion, and some of these men have given their lives to their country. Two athletes from my own institution fell in action on the Arizona in that backstabbing raid which catapulted the nation into war.

It was to be expected that our athletes would be in the forefront of the action. This was their record in World War I. They had already learned on the field of sport much of the valuable lessons of team play, of issuing orders and of respecting them, and had developed the fighting spirit and sense of initiative, so highly important in the type of warfare now being waged. Their athletic training is standing them and the nation in good stead.

It seems to me that the tenor or general character of our meetings for the past three years has been quite in step with national and international developments. Two years ago at our annual convention, the central theme was *Intercollegiate Athletics in Relation to National Defense*. At that time, the war was already under way in Europe. Last year our main topic was *Competitive Athletics; Their Contribution in a Crisis*. On that occasion it was our privilege to listen to inspiring accounts of physical fitness programs in the armed forces, delivered by men directly in charge of those programs. It seemed fitting that this year, we again entertain these men as it was our privilege last night to do at our informal dinner gathering.

This year we have selected no wording for our main theme. We are met here today, not only to transact the business of the Association, but also to discuss the probable scope of our activities as an organization during 1943, and, similarly, to discuss what may be in store for intercollegiate and intramural sports at our respective institutions.

With the opening last fall of the current academic year, difficulties and perplexities began to multiply rapidly with respect to the conduct of programs of intercollegiate and intramural sports. In the main, colleges and universities demonstrated their determination to carry on such programs as long, and as fully, as possible because of the inestimable value inherent in them for our student bodies. Football schedules were carried out almost one hundred per cent. There were instances where travel restrictions made the playing of some games impossible, but, in the main, foot-

ball marched on with stirring contests, with only slightly lessened spectator attendance, and gave to thousands of young men superb drill and training for the hard struggle ahead in the service of their country.

The smaller colleges bore the brunt of the travel restrictions during the football season. Some of them had become entirely dependent upon chartered buses for the transportation of their athletic squads. As soon as the problem was presented, the case of the colleges was ably and fully laid before the Office of Defense Transportation by several organizations. This agency decided, upon grounds of national need and interest, not to alter its rulings in this respect. It was clear that the colleges should pitch in and do their best to meet the situation. This was done without a blowing of trumpets, on the one hand, and without acrimonious protests, on the other.

As the months have rolled on, the problem of transportation has become more acute, with prospects of further curtailment to be required, so that facilities may be adequate for the transportation of armed forces and vast supplies. As far as may be determined, no one at the present moment knows what the final decision in this matter may be.

Not only have the colleges and universities tried their best to carry on their intercollegiate athletic programs, but also they have vastly intensified and expanded their intramural programs over the past year. Special attention has been given to the problem of making physically fit every member of the student body. Far too often such programs, when advanced, have met with stubborn resistance from some academic faculties who were not disposed to grant more time for physical fitness work, at the expense of fewer classroom hours for academic subjects, despite the fact that good physical condition is of paramount importance to all men entering either the armed forces, or industry essential to the prosecution of the war.

I feel that reference should be made at this point to one remarkable development during the past year affecting the colleges and, consequently, bearing upon intercollegiate sports. I refer to the educational programs of the armed forces, as they have been integrated with the educational programs of our institutions. Only within the last few days has a general over-all program, covering all branches of the armed forces, been announced after weeks and weeks of rumors and uncertainties.

This is not the occasion to launch upon a discussion of the full details of this program. The general consensus among college folks seems to be that the navy's program is good and is consistent with previous education policies,

adopted by the navy, but that the army's plan has little to recommend it from the viewpoint of sound educational practices. It is significant to note that, to date, no comprehensive plan has made its appearance, to care for the requirements of industry, although certain directives have been issued in piecemeal fashion, and this problem is still of paramount importance.

Profiting by their sad experience in World War I, the English seem to have done a better job than we have so far, in utilizing and apportioning the reservoir of college students to the various needs of the war effort.

For our observation today, the significant features in the joint army and navy plan lie in the question of man power available for the conduct of competitive sports and in the question of what service our athletic and physical fitness departments may be called upon to render in these co-operative programs.

We are, of course, reconciled to the calling of our athletic man power for service. We are not stupidly insisting upon the retention of athletes in college, that intercollegiate athletics may go on with the same tenor as before the entrance of this country into war. Such a stand would be preposterous. We want our trained athletes to serve, and have wished them Godspeed and good luck, just as we have extended such felicitations to hundreds of sports coaches who have volunteered for service—the bulk of them in branches where their special training is being used to great advantage.

The problem simply resolves itself into how we are to plan, and what we may successfully execute in the way of a sports program covering both intercollegiate and intramural sports. Very little information is available as to what will be required of the colleges in physical fitness programs and in sports programs for those soldier-students which the army may send to the institutions, selected to participate in the education training program.

By way of summary, may I say that, at this moment, those of us here assembled, concerned with the formulation of intercollegiate sports policies, and with the organization and execution of sports programs, obviously share in the whole great over-all problem, involving the fate in store this coming year for our colleges and universities. These institutions face an unprecedented number of difficulties and uncertainties to which no man can give answer this day. As integrated departments or subdivisions of these institutions, we are in a like predicament with respect to our operations. Similarly, our association is in the same quandary. We do know that the intercollegiate sports programs of the

colleges and our association's own program of championship meets and tournaments face factors of man power, finance, and transportation, even though basically they contribute to furnishing college undergraduates the very training which contributes directly to the making of the world's finest soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen, and industrial leaders.

I am sure that, to a man, we believe, without prejudice and unselfishly, that college sports should be continued, provided it is humanly possible to carry on in the face of financial, transportation, and man-power difficulties. I am equally sure that none of us predicates his thinking upon a selfish or stubborn determination to carry on intercollegiate sports, in this world crisis, just for the sake of preserving an unbroken continuity of the sports themselves. Service that they may render is the sole basis for their continuation, and I hope and trust that this service may be recognized for the true inherent values it possesses as proved by the record.

Following the order prescribed by our constitution for the transactions of business, the next item on the program calls for the report of the secretary and treasurer, Major Griffith.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

President Badger has given you such a complete report of the work of the year that it will not be necessary for me to take very much of your time in calling to your attention a few things that may be of interest.

I have a few figures that I think may interest you. According to our constitution, our fiscal year ends November 30. Hence, the following figures are as of that date.

At the close of the convention in Detroit last year we had 227 active members, 20 allied members, 2 associate members, and 1 affiliated member, making a total of 250 members. Today, we have 224 active members, 20 allied members, 1 associate member, and 1 affiliated member, making a total of 246 members.

The following members have resigned during the year: Dickinson College, Knox College, College of Wooster, University of Dubuque, and Mercersburg Academy.

One new member was admitted during the year, Western Illinois State Teachers College of Macomb, Illinois. There are no other applications for admission to report at this meeting.

The president has called attention to the fact that there were only two meetings of the Executive Committee during the year because of the war situation. The minutes of those

two meetings were mailed to you in the *News Bulletin* which was issued early in December.

To bring the mailing list up to date, cards were mailed to all of the member institutions in the fall, requesting the names and addresses of the presidents, faculty representatives, and athletic directors. Our mailing list includes the names of these men, the members of the rules committees, and others who have been interested in the Association through the years. All official bulletins going out from the secretary's office go to three men in your institutions. We try each year to keep those lists alive by writing for corrections.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee in September, the secretary was instructed to send the president, faculty representative, and athletic director of each member institution a letter regarding the responsibility of the colleges and universities in the matter of hardening and conditioning their undergraduates. These letters were mailed to those specified on September 21, and a great many favorable replies were received. Many wrote to the secretary, explaining in detail the programs that had been adopted by their institutions.

The secretary has carried on considerable correspondence with the chairmen of the rules and games committees during the year. When a games committee recommends the time and place for a tournament and the same has been approved, the secretary writes to the proper persons, regarding the National Collegiate Athletic Association rules, relative to eligibility and entrance requirements and sends copies of the blank for the financial report. After the meet or tournament, the secretary collects the reports of the meet and the financial report. These are printed in the yearbook.

President Badger has very properly, it seems to me, suggested that we gradually think of our *Annual Proceedings* as a yearbook, because the book is coming, more and more, to be a report of the business transactions of all of our committees.

We find that a surprisingly large number of people request copies of the yearbook, or proceedings, and many of the college libraries have preserved complete reports.

The following suggestions have been filed with the secretary regarding meets and tournaments for next year: The swimming meet, March 26 and 27 at Columbus, Ohio; The boxing tournament, March 25, 26, and 27 at the University of Wisconsin; The cross country meet, November 22, at Michigan State College.

The treasurer's report, copies of which I am passing out, will be printed in the yearbook.

The president and the Executive Committee, authorized the treasurer, to purchase Series F United States Savings Bonds, and to pay for the same out of the Olympic fund. The Olympic fund at the time we made the purchase was \$32,778. We purchased bonds to the extent of \$30,340, leaving a balance amounting to \$2,438 in the savings department of The Northern Trust Company.

I would like to suggest, Mr. President, that, since it is a rather simple matter to audit the treasurer's books, you designate someone from the Association to audit them and thus save the cost of a certified public accountant.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Is there any objection to that procedure? If not, I will ask K. L. Wilson to audit the books for us. We can save that money, and I think we ought to conserve as much as possible, during this time of stress.

You have heard the report of the secretary and the treasurer. Take the secretary's report first. Unless I hear objections it will stand approved. Are there any corrections that must be noted?

I was very much pleased to find that the mortality rate has been as low as it has — perhaps the worst is yet to come. I had felt that the financial pressure was going to be such that we probably would show a considerable decline in our full membership list. The figures to date, however, do not verify that fear.

Now to turn to the financial report, the treasurer's report. Are there any comments to be made upon that? Are there any questions you want to ask? I would like to entertain a motion from the floor that the treasurer's report be approved with the understanding that it will be audited by one of our members—K. L. Wilson of Northwestern.

A motion to that effect was made and carried.

PRESIDENT BADGER: I think this is an appropriate time in our procedure this morning to bring up some matters that I hope will call for full and open discussion from the floor. We have a good representation from the various sections of the country, and as we go along in our discussion it seems to me that an exchange of thoughts, of experiences, would be very beneficial. That is one of the things we ought to get out of these meetings.

We have been confronted of course, as all institutions have been, with what our operations should consist of, what should be their scope during the coming year. It just so happens that it is a time, when there are certain variables floating around in the air, that I had hoped would have been cleared away by the time we got here this morning, namely, that we would know more about the proposed army and navy plan with respect to sending soldier and sailor stu-

dents back to the institutions. We could probably plan very much more definitely for the operations of this association for 1943, if we were in possession of certain facts which have not been made public as yet. We must go ahead and do the best we can.

In the light of all this uncertainty, and in the light of the fact that it was felt there should be some public declaration of how this association feels with respect to intercollegiate athletics for the coming year, I took the liberty of appointing a Resolutions Committee yesterday, to bring to our meeting this morning a resolution which we hope would represent the consensus of those attending this meeting, and that we could so publish it, and give it out to the press at the conclusion of the meeting, adding it to the results of other business transacted. I asked Thurston Davies, President of Colorado College, to act as chairman of that committee, Karl Leib, from the University of Iowa, and Roy Mercer, from the University of Pennsylvania, to act as the other two members. Is the chairman ready at this time to present that resolution.

PRESIDENT THURSTON DAVIES (Colorado College): In the Committee's discussions, it took into consideration the discussions which have been held from time to time in the Executive Committee, and, also, the discussion which took place at the dinner last night, and it tried to sense the general feeling of the group there.

We decided that we would be as brief as we could and that our statement would have to be of the type which would fit all the institution members of the Association. This meant that we could not offer any specific plan with a specific framework to it, but we would have to be somewhat general in our approach. We felt we wanted to express the specific point of view of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and rather than go to the "whereas idea," we have made the following resolutions more in the form of a statement.

The member institutions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association have been ready, since the beginning of the war, to contribute all of their athletic and physical education equipment and staffs to the war effort in whatever manner they may be requested, and desire only that they be used in as complete and effective a way as possible.

Statements of officers in the armed forces indicate that competitive sports, both intercollegiate and intramural, have developed in our college athletes, qualities which have made them better leaders and better fighters. This is borne out by the experience within the various institutions in the records of their alumni and undergraduates in the services.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, therefore, makes the following recommendations:

1. *That the officers in charge of the training programs already in, and shortly to be put in, our universities and colleges be strongly urged to permit members of the services in training in the institutions to participate in team sports along with regular college students, wherever the organization of the training program permits it.*

2. *That the member colleges of the National Collegiate Athletic Association preserve the values to the armed services already demonstrated in competitive sport, by continuing programs of intercollegiate sport, wherever the facilities and equipment permit, and wherever such competition is consistent with the limitation imposed by the war effort.*

3. *Since more informal and less highly organized intercollegiate sports programs will be necessary, colleges are urged to study the further development of athletic relations with institutions in close geographical range, and to increase, wherever possible, the number of men and teams in each sport for whom the challenge and stimulus of such intercollegiate competition are available.*

4. *To the end that these recommendations may be made effective in the development of sports programs in war time, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its member institutions, stands ready to make its facilities and personnel completely available as a part of the training and sports programs.*

Thurston J. Davies, Chairman
Karl Leib
Roy Mercer

PRESIDENT BADGER: Will you be kind enough to recapitulate very briefly the three or four points contained there?

PRESIDENT DAVIES: We very definitely felt that, particularly in view of last night's discussion, there should be some kind of a statement coming from the National Collegiate Athletic Association which could be taken by the officers in charge of the various training programs in the various services. We, therefore, deliberately said "the officers in charge of the training program" so as to make this applicable to any officer from the head of the program, say, in the army, all the way down to the officer in charge of a specific training program in the specific institution.

We felt that we were justified in saying that, under the circumstances, we feel that the members of these training units which are to be established in the colleges, some of which already have been established, should have the benefits of the intercollegiate program along with the students

already in colleges, provided such arrangements can be made in the training program.

We felt that, at all points, we had to be sure that we made it clear that the National Collegiate Athletic Association is not trying to direct the program of the army and the navy within the colleges, but that it is trying to suggest, wherever it can be worked in consistently with that program, that it is a fine thing for the trainees in uniform, or in the services to compete on teams along with the college boys.

The second recommendation merely asks the colleges in the National Collegiate Athletic Association to preserve their intercollegiate sports programs, wherever it can be done consistently with the equipment available, and with the limitations which the war effort naturally imposes.

In making the third recommendation, we felt it might be suggested that we know perfectly well there are going to be increasing limits on transportation and increasing limits on the facilities of institutions, and, in this suggestion, is involved the general theory that institutions all over the country begin to study their athletic program with two things in mind; first, that we shall have to change in some ways, or at some points the schedules of institutions which we have normally been playing and meet other institutions. I think all of us in our own regions can see various instances where that can be done, and in a good many instances it is being done; and, secondly, since we believe so strongly in the values of competitive intercollegiate sport, that where institutions are grouped within a reasonable geographical area, rather than decrease the number of intercollegiate contests that are held, we should increase the number so as to make available to more students the values inherent in the competitive aspects of our intercollegiate sports program.

As to the fourth recommendation, we felt that, perhaps, in order that we have something tangible to take to the appropriate officers in the army and navy and back to the colleges, we ought to make sure we do not say that all the colleges in the National Collegiate Athletic Association are willing to do it, because they are not all here, but I think we can go so far as to say that the National Collegiate Association, through its member institutions, stands ready to make its facilities and personnel completely available. In other words, we felt that these recommendations might give the National Collegiate Athletic Association a chance to make a direct approach to the army and navy on the questions of these training programs.

I think it was our feeling also that the appropriate officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, if these or similar resolutions are adopted, should be instructed to see that they are discussed with the appropriate officers of the army and navy, so that we can get somewhere definitely and directly on a program in which the Association can participate and be helpful.

PRESIDENT BADGER: I think that we ought to discuss the resolution rather fully, and I would like to hear from you gentlemen as to how you feel about the various provisions of that resolution.

ASA BUSHNELL: I would like to report one development because it seems to me that it is in effect an endorsement of this resolution by a considerable portion of the membership of the Association. The Central Office for Intercollegiate Athletics and its various affiliated organizations held their annual meeting in New York earlier this month, and as the athletic directors from fifty or sixty Eastern institutions gathered for those meetings their attitude seemed to be: We have a fine intercollegiate athletic program, let's keep it going and let's carry on at least until the Government tells us not to.

I am glad to be able to report that, at the end of the meetings those same athletic directors adopted quite a different attitude. They were saying: We have got something here. Combative sports can do a real job in war time to make a real contribution towards winning the war. Combative sports give future warriors the very best possible training for war, and they give them the conviction of reality as nothing else can. So the athletic directors were saying: Let's see to it that the Government doesn't miss this opportunity, miss this chance, by setting up in the colleges, where army and navy units are established, a physical education program which eliminates competitive athletics; let's see to it that the Government takes full advantage of intercollegiate athletics and has that as an essential feature of the program at all colleges.

I think you will all agree that the attitude which was brought to the meeting was the wrong one; the attitude taken away was the correct one. I am sure that I am speaking for all of the Eastern colleges which are affiliated with the central office when I say, I hope that this resolution will be passed, and I hope that it will not only be sent to the proper people in Washington, but will be taken there by our president.

JAMES W. ST. CLAIR (Southern Methodist University):

Would it be out of order for me to report on the Southwest Conference?

PRESIDENT BADGER: I would like to hear from the various conferences. After you have reported for the Southwestern, I would like to hear from the other conferences. Then I propose to call upon our district vice presidents to report on the attitude of the institutions in their localities.

JAMES ST. CLAIR: I happen to be the secretary-treasurer of the Southwest Athletic Conference, and necessarily, of course, I go to all their proceedings. At our meeting in December, we went on record as favoring the continuation of all sports for the immediate future, that is, where possible. That was a resolution that was passed.

We are very favorable to the elimination of all inter-sectional football games, and, wherever possible, to playing those institutions that are only a hundred or two hundred miles away, probably two games of football rather than one.

The general opinion there, not only of the Southwest Athletic Conference, but also of two or three other conferences that met there — The Teachers College Conference, and part of the Lone Star Conference — was to the effect that in that section of the country, we would continue as normally as possible for this spring, and would decide on the fall program, for the next year program, according to the general trends or to what happens in the meantime.

PRESIDENT BADGER: I thought it was particularly significant that this matter be discussed. You are all familiar with the fact that, when the Association of American Colleges met a few weeks ago in Philadelphia, they adopted a resolution that took a somewhat different slant.

I know that some of our good members were very much upset at that action taken in Philadelphia by the presidents of several hundred of our American colleges. It did not frighten me particularly, and it has since worked out, that when those presidents got back home — perhaps it was just by chance, I do not know — the institutions that they represented immediately began to release their plans for the continuing of their athletic program, the 1943 football schedules, and so on. I immediately began to discount considerably the real effectiveness or real truth of the action that they had taken in Philadelphia.

I do not think that we mean to construe the action that we may take here this morning, if this resolution is adopted, as any thrust at the Association of American Colleges or

any revocation of the action that they have taken. We are acting quite independently of that, and are not referring to them or to any other body in the resolution as written.

Are there any other men from conferences here who would like to report on what action their conferences have taken on the matters of this type?

WILBUR C. SMITH (Tulane University): The Southeastern Conference at their meeting in December unanimously decided that they are going ahead with their athletic program. We realized that the transportation facilities may be impaired, and, in that case, there would be other games arranged.

There was a suggestion of playing more than one game with institutions. Our minor sports gave us a little trouble, but they will be carried out the same. If necessary, the basketball schedule will be cut, I might say, to just a state organization. Fortunately for our own institution, we can go along with local organizations.

We are now convinced that the army and navy want us to continue, and we are going at it, the best we can, and every institution is very enthusiastic.

L. W. ST. JOHN (Ohio State University): It so happens at the moment that I am the chairman of the Western Conference athletic directors. The Western Conference, as well as our respective institutions, have considered such questions as are before us in this resolution on a number of occasions. I am personally registering my full sympathy with, and support to, this resolution.

I think that perhaps I might ask the secretary-treasurer here to step out of his capacity as secretary-treasurer of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and report for the Western Conference what has been done.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: I can perhaps say that the directors and most of our presidents have been discussing the question of the relationship of our athletic and physical training programs with the war effort for two years.

The athletic directors of the Big Ten Conference have spent, I suspect, most of their time in the meetings they have had in the last two years in discussing this matter. Their attitude has been this, from the very beginning, that athletics are not essential to them, athletics are essential to the country — especially in war time.

We can put it this way. Suppose that we had abandoned our school and college athletics ten years ago, does anybody think for a moment that America would be stronger

today than it is? No sound-minded man would say yes to that question. In other words, there has been a contribution made to the war effort by our national athletic programs.

Last May a committee was appointed to go to Washington to talk to Mr. Eastman, Mr. Nelson, Mr. McNutt, and others, as well as to some of the men in uniform. We tried to follow in so far as we could the suggestions of these men.

I am not betraying any confidence if I report what Mr. Eastman told us. He said that we do not want to make the mistake that England made of abandoning her sports program and then be forced to revive it. He said further, that we want to keep our sports program going. With all of our correspondence with Mr. Eastman, it seems very clear that he feels that way. He does want to cut down the use of the common carriers because, as he puts it, when they are out, we cannot replace them, and the war may last sometime and we may need them. I think that is a very logical request.

Acting upon Mr. Eastman's suggestion, in our conference we cut the basketball schedule so as to save 110,000 man-miles of travel, and we reduced our annual convention of all the coaches and directors from about two hundred to about forty or fifty this year.

It has been our policy, in so far as possible, to respect the recommendations of the man at the head of ODT, as well as the recommendations of the men at the head of the armed forces.

It seems to me that there has been no suggestion coming from the army or navy or the marines that athletics be discontinued. In fact, practically all of the statements we have been able to get have been on the other side, that we should carry on our athletic programs, in so far as they do not interfere with the war effort. Possibly, there are from sixty to one hundred colleges in America that have given up some of their intercollegiate sports, or all of them, for the duration. It is already appearing that the boys in some of those institutions are now organizing their own teams and are trying to make intercollegiate schedules.

Those boys will carry on, and if they cannot do it, organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Legion, the newspapers, and others will take care of these county and district tournaments, and we will have about the same situation, perhaps, that some of the oldtimers can remember back in the early days, when there was no faculty help for the students in running their athletics. They ran them as best they could, and because they did not do such

a good job, the faculty conferences were set up, and adult administration was added to the student administration.

What I am trying to say, gentlemen, is that in my humble opinion if the colleges should ever, for some reason or other, wipe out athletics for the duration, it would not end intercollegiate athletics. It would end the administration, we have of our intercollegiate athletics.

Our intercollegiate athletics are in danger and it seems to me very fitting that we approve the recommendation read by this committee, and see that it be given wide distribution, and that it be taken to our presidents and others back home, with the understanding that this organization is trying to save the thing not because, as I said a moment ago, it is essential to us, but because we think it is essential to our country. If we do not fight for it, nobody else will. We can not expect the fellows that are engaged in the other courses of education to come out and battle for what we believe is right in our organization. We have to do it. I hope that we can make that statement carry to all parts of our country.

DEAN A. W. HOBBS (University of North Carolina): I would like to say a word for the Southern Conference, although Dr. Milford is here. He was the president until December. At the meeting held in December in Richmond, we had a session devoted to the question of the value of athletics for the war effort.

I believe that the members went away from there determined to carry on the athletic programs to the fullest extent possible, with the sole belief that athletics, combat athletics, are tremendously valuable to the armed forces.

DEAN MERCER (Pennsylvania): I would like to say for the Middle Atlantic States the following. The meeting was held in December. The central theme of the discussion was what the administrative attitude should be towards the continuation of the athletic program. The opinion there was to continue in so far as possible.

EARL R. YEOMANS (Temple University): Mr. Bushnell has spoken about the Eastern intercollegiate meetings held in December in New York at which time all of the institutions went on record as favoring the resolution presented here this morning. At that meeting we had a rather unusual occurrence. Mr. Bushnell and the members of the Executive Committee invited the newspaper men in New York City to address the meeting, and instead of coming in and listening, they spoke to us.

It was the consensus of those men, that we, as college administrators, were hiding our light behind a bushel and that we should carry the fight to the public and to the government officials for the continuation of our athletic programs.

The thought occurred to me this morning that we have a tremendous weapon in our hands; that if we could go back to our various districts and invite the newspaper men in and submit our problems to them, as we did here in New York, and then have them go out and use their experience and their papers for the continuation of college athletics, I am certain we would have a tremendous weapon there. I hope that here in this meeting this morning this resolution will be adopted and that the president will personally take the resolution to Washington.

PRESIDENT BADGER: It is understood, is it not, and I think everybody will agree with me, that the way the resolution is worded and the approach that it takes generally to the subject could not be construed by newspaper men, college presidents, or anybody else as a selfish effort to perpetuate or to preserve the continuity of intercollegiate athletics. There is no justification, in my opinion for intercollegiate athletics, unless it be in terms of service that they render to the nation and to our student body. I think the resolution makes that perfectly clear.

The last remark, I made in my paper this morning was on that point. I think we have to be very careful that we are not criticized as selfish individuals who are concerned with the administration of intercollegiate athletics and obviously want them continued. I think we have been able all along to prove our case in the sense that we have something here that renders a real service, and we are asking that athletics be continued, to serve, and not to perpetuate or preserve the continuity of the sports in which we are interested.

Professor King from Kansas State, you are not only our vice president for that district, the Fifth District, but you also are close to the affairs out there. I think you are the president of the Big Six. Have you anything to say as to how your conference feels and how your district feels on this matter?

PROFESSOR H. H. KING (Kansas State College): Mr. President, I was withholding my remarks, bearing in mind that you were going to call on the district vice presidents. I act in a sort of triple capacity as representative of the

Kansas State College, the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Association — commonly known as the Big Six — and also as the vice-president of those seven states composing the Fifth District.

We have been unable to get much word out of our two Northern states, North and South Dakota. I was looking up the records and I found that no athletic conference nor educational institution of these two states belongs to the Association.

We have many conferences and schools in the other states, however, that are very actively engaged in affairs of the Association. All the major conferences have gone on record, by published resolution, to the effect that intercollegiate athletic programs must be maintained — and that is irrespective of what our armed forces may do. We are not asking the Government to operate our program for us. We wish to maintain that program, until such time as they shall come in to help us, or to take it over.

We are looking forward with much pleasure and anticipation to associating ourselves with the soldier boys and sailor boys that may be sent to our institutions for further training. There is no indication whatsoever, that we will not welcome an opportunity of working in co-operation with these groups that will appear.

Being an academic man — the head of a chemistry department, and belonging to that department which has caused at least about as many difficulties as any department we have in our institution—I am in favor of waiving to a certain extent, to a considerable extent, our academic standards over which we have based so much of our participation in the past. And our conference feels that way to a considerable extent. In fact, they feel that, to such an extent, they have waived the participation rule which has been one of our principal rules ever since the formulation of that conference. We are going to allow freshmen to participate.

The thing that affected the members of my own conference more than anything else, in regard to freshmen participation, was that we believe that intercollegiate athletics make a great contribution to a man, and particularly to a man that is going into any of our armed services. Therefore, if that participation is good for these men, why should the freshmen not be allowed to participate? We do not know how long they will be enrolled in our institutions—it may be one semester, it may be a year, it may be longer. Nevertheless, if that participation is good for any of our college boys, then the freshmen should have it. We have, therefore, done away with the freshmen rule.

I was wondering about the continuation of these programs. It has been mentioned by one speaker that possibly we could operate on a less extended financial basis than in the past. In my own institution, last year our track team went to many of its meets paying all expenses. They went to the Texas Relays, the Army Relays, the Colorado Relays, without costing the college a cent. I have on my desk at the present moment a petition from our wrestling team—and a large number of boys are interested in wrestling—to the effect that they wish to have us continue wrestling and that they will stand for any expense themselves. The coaches tell me that they never knew teams to have more fun or get more out of these meets than those where the boys put up their own money.

Every resolution that has been published from our various conferences has embodied very much the same thought that is in the resolution, that we have before us this morning. We believe in it, and I am sure we will back it as long as it is possible for us to do it, and when the time comes for us to join up with the armed forces out in the Fifth District, you will find the men very happy to do it.

MR. TOOMEY (University of California, College of Agriculture): I can report, Mr. President, from the Pacific Coast Conference, and the other smaller conferences along the Pacific Coast, that their attitude is to continue sports—probably, with travel curtailed. They are going ahead with their sports program, knowing of course that they will be limited in its scope, but they will co-operate with the armed forces in all our institutions.

There are detailed problems for each institution, but they are planning to go ahead to the fullest extent. The smaller conferences such as the Southern California Conference, the Far Western Conference, the Pacific Northwest, and some of the others, are going ahead to the best of their ability.

Smaller colleges such as ours will have a different problem. That is the case where a college is taken over entirely for a certain specific branch of the armed forces. After February, we will probably, be called the Signal Corps College. About twelve hundred students will be moving in on our campus.

I know all the others are going to co-operate with the groups that come on their campuses. I feel sure that the members of the Pacific Coast who are unable to attend this meeting will whole-heartedly support this resolution as presented by President Davies.

PRESIDENT BADGER: No discussion from the floor is quite as interesting, when there is a unity of opinion, as when there is a divergence of opinion, and some snappy interchange of argument, but I think it is very important that we get this recording of opinion from all over the country, not only because it is valuable to the men from various sections, to hear representatives from other sections speak, but also that it may be a matter of record in our *Proceedings* so that when copies are mailed to the institutional presidents, they will see there the substance of this discussion.

J. L. WHITEHEAD (Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association): Our association was organized in 1912, and the membership consists of fourteen of the largest negro colleges in the country. We were admitted to membership in this association in 1921. Each of our institutions is on a one hundred per cent war footing. At four of the schools, Hampton Institute, Howard University, West Virginia State College, and at North Carolina Agriculture and Technical College in Greensboro, we have R.O.T.C. All of the schools have their enlisted reserve corps. At Hampton there is a naval unit for coast guard training; at West Virginia, special work in field artillery is being done.

At our annual meeting in Raleigh in December, we decided to continue our athletic programs, as far as possible, consistent with the war program. As usual, we arranged our football and basketball schedules for 1943. I might add that we are one hundred per cent behind the program. We have made contributions to the war effort in every way possible. We have physical education for all, including women, and in the armed forces of the nation, you will find our athletes in all branches of the service. We are glad to report that they are making good and giving a full accounting of themselves.

CLARENCE P. HOUSTON (Tufts College): It was pointed out to me that the First District ought to appear for the purposes of the record. I have only one or two comments to make. I take it from the reports of these various districts that the situation does not differ greatly among them. We may have been unduly excited about dropping intercollegiate athletics. I believe it is pretty clear that the American colleges will carry on intercollegiate athletics, but if your situation is the same as it is in our conference you have this situation. It so happens that when we have a meeting and it develops that a very small minority of, say, two or three colleges, for purposes which are purely local have given up a sport, the papers carry that fact next morning

in headlines. That information goes out to the other parts of the country. And in my section, sometimes I believe you are all giving up athletics except New England.

The second point bothers me considerably, and I think the resolution has covered it. I suspect that in this pending change, the colleges and the armed forces, so far as physical training and athletics are concerned, are in for a difficult period because there is bound to be a period of transition.

The armed forces will take over supervision and administration of intercollegiate athletics—we do not know whether that will be in whole or in part. Unless that part is well handled, there is apt to be a chaotic time. What we have been talking about as the good of intercollegiate athletics may be very well harmed in my opinion, and I suspect the burden is upon us to do everything we can to welcome the armed forces, to make them feel at home, to do everything we can to continue the intercollegiate program, and to make it possible for the representatives of the armed forces to carry it on.

I hope this resolution may be taken to include the suggestion to the armed forces that the Association stands ready to co-operate in every way in what may be a very difficult transitional period.

PRESIDENT BADGER: May I start calling on our vice presidents? I realize there will be some duplication of efforts here. I will start with the Eighth District. It so happens that Professor Olmsted of the University of California at Los Angeles is not here at this meeting.

I ought to call attention at this point to the fact that Professor Owens is not with us this year. He is a member of the Executive Committee, from Stanford. He is a professor of law, and has taken on some responsibility on behalf of the Government. His calendar is clogged and he is trying to clear the docket. This is the first meeting of the Association that he has missed in a long while.

Our vice president is here from the Seventh District, and I am asking Professor William Hume of the University of New Mexico to report to us.

WILLIAM HUME II (University of New Mexico): Mr. Chairman, I have very little to add to what has been said. I wrote to all the members of the Seventh District asking them to comment on the questions which I had raised in connection with the annual report for that district—one of which had to do with the attitude toward continuing intercollegiate athletics. I have replies from about seven out of

the twelve members in that district. Their opinion was quite unanimously the same as has been expressed here this morning, that we believe that, if athletics are desirable in peace time, they are certainly desirable in war time; that the armed services want athletics continued, and that, although it might be rather difficult and involve a good deal of curtailment of the schedule, all of the members were in favor of continuing to the best of their ability.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Professor McIntosh, our vice president from the Sixth District is not here, although he had planned to be here. I had a letter from him a day or so ago saying he was not feeling very well. However, James St. Clair has told us the story from that locality.

Professor King, our district vice president from the Fifth District, has already reported. Professor Rider from the Fourth District, do you want to say something on this score?

GEORGE L. RIDER (Miami University): I have very little to add. Major Griffith has given a point of view which represents each state in the Fourth District in the Western Conference. I might add that, among the smaller colleges which I have contacted and surveyed, there seems to be the same sentiment that prevails in the larger colleges in the Western Conference, namely, to continue the program as fully as possible.

It also happens that some of these small colleges are finding it very difficult to continue. There are two reasons for this; first, probably financial reasons; second, the matter of man power. There are a few of them that are discontinuing some of their intercollegiate programs for one or the other or for both reasons.

I think that, perhaps, that prevails over the nation pretty much. The small college is finding it very difficult to finance an intercollegiate program, and it is going to find it increasingly difficult to carry on that program, because of the loss of student enrollment.

There is one other thought I have that is in connection with the eligibility that may become a factor, if this resolution is adopted. It is suggested that any boys who are members of the armed forces that are sent back to our colleges be permitted to participate on our college teams.

It so happens that practically every college in the Fourth District competes in the Western Conference. Notre Dame and Michigan State College and, I believe, Marquette University, have been playing freshmen during the past season and they plan to do that.

There are, at present, a number of restrictions on eligibility, applicable to transfer students, in regard to scholastic achievements. If we bring soldier boys in for, perhaps, three months, as they are now in our institution—we have a navy unit of 600 men and it was very difficult for them to promote a football team this fall in that unit—the question is whether or not, as I see it, they may not want their boys to participate on the varsity team. If they were to participate on the school team and they are not carrying a college program as such, our eligibility problem enters in, and I think that it should be discussed this morning in detail, as well as the freshman rule, and the transfer rule.

I may say, in conclusion, that I am certain that all of the colleges in our district, small colleges as well as the larger universities, are heartily in favor of continuing, just so far as they are able to continue.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Eligibility is an extremely important matter, and I have a note on our agenda to discuss it, because it has a direct bearing, not only upon the eligibility in our respective institutions, but also in connection with our meets and championships, in the event we vote to carry on the entire list this year, or such part of it as we can.

Usually we print our agenda, as you know. This year we have reduced our expenses to the bone and didn't do so, nor did we provide badges—which reminds me of a funny thing that happened. I received through the mail a list of samples from a badge company. They were striving for our business, I guess, and they nicely printed up one, and at the top there was a white label where the name was typed in, and it was typed in "Philip O. Badger, President." But the badge happened to be "The West Oklahoma Anti-Horse-Thief Association." [Laughter]

Dean Hobbs has already reported. Dean, is there anything you want to add?

DEAN HOBBS: As you know, it is rather difficult to get an expression from the members in the Third District because it is rather extended. I sent out a letter to all the members and I received replies, all of which were encouraging to me from my own point of view. The best one that came back, the most forthright one, expressing our own conviction came from Captain Perry of the Naval Academy. I have quoted him in my report which I hope can be published, because he stated the case as I see it entirely.

I attended the meeting in Philadelphia which has been mentioned, and Mercer, I believe it was, introduced an

amendment to that resolution that was passed there, which I voted for very vociferously. I voted against the resolution. I do not know exactly what those people were thinking about. Possibly some small group thought they were perhaps promoting the war effort, and it just happened to catch on there. I did not take it very seriously, myself.

PRESIDENT BADGER: I notice that Lew Andreas has come in. Have you anything to say with respect to the temper of the colleges in the Northern section of New York—Syracuse and Colgate, and thereabouts?

LEWIS P. ANDREAS (Syracuse University): Before I make any remarks, I want to say this about this meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association of December 9. A resolution was passed at that time, and I would like to read that resolution for the benefit of those who have not heard it.

"The members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association believe that an extensive program of intercollegiate competition in combat sports should be maintained as an essential contribution to training for war.

"They recognize the limitations set by transportation conditions and pending changes in the organization of the colleges, but they believe that such a program would best attain the principal objective of all physical training in war time—that of teaching the individual to think clearly and act vigorously in combat, in order to be an effective fighting man.

"They believe that it would instill the competitive spirit which every good fighter must have. They believe that it would provide recreation and diversion for the participants—recreation and diversion especially needed by young men pursuing accelerated programs of academic work.

"They believe that it would bolster morale by offering entertainment to spectators both on the campus and off. Furthermore, they believe that it would serve all of its many worth-while purposes better than could any program devoid of the aspects of true competition."

That was the resolution passed by the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association.

I think that the directors of the colleges upstate feel just as the directors did in the meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, that any action taken must answer the question, do college athletics contribute to the

war? I believe that, upstate, all the directors feel absolutely and without qualification that college athletics do contribute to the war, and they are willing to fight to see that they are maintained.

PRESIDENT BADGER: John Harmon, have you anything to say at this time for the First District?

JOHN M. HARMON (Boston University): Our president has suggested that the absence of a spirit of discussion may be due to the fact that we are unanimous in our conviction of the value of our competitive athletic program. I think the fact is that, in most of these resolutions which we have had, there is an implication at least, that we are on the defensive. That, possibly, is another reason for our lack of spirited discussion here this morning.

I have been trying to find some answer for that particular problem. I think, probably it is due to the fact that we do not have something in writing from our Government officials, because, in times of war, we are all accustomed to taking orders.

I would like to review just two or three things that have happened. I think that the meeting of our college presidents in Baltimore, which has been reviewed by the press so frequently had more influence upon the public through the press than any of the resolutions that we have submitted. I would like to point out one program with which the speakers of last evening assumed you were familiar.

I am not so sure that you are familiar with it. Under the initiative and leadership of our Bureau of Education in Washington, which department we should remember is under Paul McNutt, the co-operation of our leaders in the army and navy who have charge of physical training was secured, to set up a national program of physical training and athletics. They first outlined three bulletins. One was the high school bulletin which included the program that they want carried out in the high schools of the country; second, the bulletin designed for the same purpose to be used by private agencies; and, third, a bulletin to be used by the colleges. I think that James Pixlee is probably the only one in the room who was a member of that committee which outlined those three bulletins.

Following that work, regional conferences were planned throughout the United States, and those conferences were arranged through the state departments of education. The first conference was held here in New York City, and the

second one was held in Boston. Colonel Bank, James Pixlee, two lieutenant commanders from the navy, and several others, took the time and effort to attend and lead the discussions in those conferences. The conference in Boston, which was attended by about 450 people, interested in physical training, was the only conference I have attended in the last year or two, in which there was not an atmosphere of defense relative to this program of athletics.

I said a while ago that I think the absence of something in writing may be holding us down, plus the fact that we have all been waiting for orders from the Government as to what the job of the colleges is going to be for the duration.

This bulletin, that it was hoped, would be out some weeks ago, is not off the press yet.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Which one?

JOHN HARMON: The bulletin for the colleges. I asked Colonel Bank last night when we might have that bulletin and he said he felt very much discouraged about it because they have so many things to print in Washington that they may not get to it for months, although the last telegram that I sent to Washington on the subject brought an answer that it would be out in the middle of January.

Those of you who attended our meeting last evening, and listened to those leaders from the armed services, I am sure, will agree with me that from them we have the highest authority from our Government in our particular field. They told us that they want us to include these men in uniform, when they come back to our colleges, in our intercollegiate athletic program. They have also told us that they are going to expect us to do the coaching and the supervision. It seems to me, therefore, our problems are definitely laid out for us.

On this problem and question of transportation, I think, when we have on our teams a number of boys in uniform, we are going to lose that feeling of inferiority when we take boys on the road. I was on the road several hundred miles from home this fall, and I was slightly concerned about the jam on the trains, but I got a pep talk from the conductor in support of the presence of those athletes on the train. He told me that those were the boys who are going to help fight this war and this was the program they should be in, and that the trains were crowded by people who were making money for the first time and they were the ones that probably would not be on the trains when rationing of transportation comes.

I feel we have a program cut out for us, and I think we are going to have something in writing before very long to support it. This I think may help dispel any attitude of being on the defensive in this program.

There is one other thing that does not pertain directly to this resolution, which I would like to mention, and that is the challenge that came to the National Collegiate Athletic Association which has been thrown by the wayside and, possibly, forgotten by many of us. It is related, I think, to the problem we have before us now.

I am sure that none of you have forgotten the report upon this floor on what we call the "Georgia case," which was sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in which the Supreme Court of our country concluded that college athletics is big business rather than a part of our educational program—that, in spite of the fact that our committee presented some very good data to the contrary.

The legal responsibility for education rests with the states and not with the Federal Government, and that is another reason for the absence of orders. That sort of leaves us on our own. It seems to me it is our responsibility to take the initiative in such matters.

On this particular subject of publicity, I have read a number of articles on our sports pages in recent weeks haranguing the members of this association for not contributing to the U.S.O. fund from our gate receipts, as has been the case from the race tracks and professional sports.

I do not think we are going to stop that sort of thing without submitting, or without bringing together data that would show, I think, that all the monies taken in at the gate at our athletic sports would not pay the expenses of the operation of the athletic programs in our member institutions. If your sports writers had that information, I think it would help us tremendously.

I have probably talked too long, Mr. President, but I am making these suggestions to you at this time, because I think we need to take the initiative more than we have. This resolution will help, and I am sure that every member of this organization in the First District would support it.

In our annual meeting in November, of the New England Association of Colleges, which includes all of our members within the First District, we gave most of our time to the results of that conference, held in Boston, to which I referred a few minutes ago. I think we gained some optimism from that meeting. Therefore, I would mention to this group

that we find a basis upon which to take the aggressive, or take the offensive in promoting a bigger and better program, which is in accord with the request that we had from these service representatives in our meeting last evening.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Both your president and your secretary-treasurer along with James Pixlee are members of the group that met with the group in the Office of Education and drafted the bulletin for the program. We were down there for the better part of two weeks. I feel and I think our secretary does too that, as the draft was finally worked out, there was not a great deal said about intercollegiate athletics. There is a small section devoted to it. As I explained to our secretary, who left Washington before I did, I felt that this lack of space need not necessarily cast any reflection upon the importance of intercollegiate athletics.

My interpretation of the ratio of space given to intercollegiate athletics, compared with other phases of the physical fitness program was largely this. Intercollegiate athletics are well established, well integrated, well organized—the machinery is all set up; they have been functioning for a great many years—and that it was to our credit rather than to our discredit that so little space in the write-up was given to intercollegiate athletics. Rather, the reflection was upon physical education, in that those present had felt that the major portion of the pamphlet should be devoted to working out a system of physical toughness, other than actual competitive sports. That was the reason why the major portion of the pamphlet will probably be given over to calisthenics and exercise for mass groups, in preference to competitive sports.

I took it more or less as a tribute rather than as something to our discredit.

JOHN HARMON: Mr. President, in the conference in Boston, I think you will be interested to know that these men in uniform did give a great part of the convention to a discussion of the competitive sports program, and they emphasized it very much. It was that which prompted my remarks on the subject.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Our secretary has something to say on this score, too, but before you do, may I say that a little later on, when we come to an item of business pertaining to our tournaments, we may have something to say on the score of what we might do for charity and welfare.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Just an item I thought would be of interest to you men which I do not think was told to me in confidence. Commander Hamilton told me sometime ago that as a group of boys came in to one of the pre-flight schools, part of them were put in one group called the control group and were given special training. A boy, for instance, who could chin himself only once or twice, was given special exercises for his shoulder muscles. The other part of the group was put into the general sports program. They played football and swam, and so on, along the lines of the pictures that we saw last night. After three months, these two groups were tested and it was found that their progress from the standpoint of conditioning was about the same. The only difference, perhaps, was that we athletic enthusiasts would all agree that the fellow that had played the game had gotten some social values that he would not have obtained if he had spent most of his time chinning himself in those three months.

I think that is important because there are a great many people in the army and navy and in civilian life who think of body-building and conditioning only in terms of the German Turnverein calisthenic system, and the athletic men know that they get the physical conditioning plus these other values.

I speak of this, because I think there is a chance that some of the army and navy men may say to these students sent to the colleges, you cannot participate in sports, you have got to condition yourself by the formal method. If the army and navy do that in all the colleges which they are going to take over, that would mean the discontinuance of sports in those colleges for the duration. This is a point we should keep in mind, because we all realize that we want the whole program. The football coach, as somebody said last night, gives the boy sitting-up drills, before he starts his afternoon practice, and we all know there is value in them, but to say that there is not any conditioning value in sports is ridiculous. If we do not call attention to this, some of these men will not understand it.

COLONEL COUPER: At Detroit last year there was a rather strong resolution about physical training, and it was carried to Baltimore directly from that meeting by President Davies. I was at that meeting—probably some of the others were. It was my distinct feeling that it was met with a very cold shoulder. The intercollegiate phase came in and all of the army and navy officers who had charge of it emphasized that, although physical training does develop certain skills, what they wanted was the combative spirit. They are

training to fight somebody, and they get that combative spirit from the intercollegiate athletics and do not get it so much from the other—although one supplements the other.

I am wondering if we should not go a little further with this resolution and plug up the thing that might come up, by saying that an organization of this nature would naturally be charged with wanting to maintain the intercollegiate program. It might be assumed by some that the action smacks of selfishness. We should say right out, that we take this action, because we believe in it, and because it is based on the expressed desire of the officers of the armed forces who are charged with the physical training program.

JAMES PIXLEE: I was present at the framing of these programs that have been mentioned, and, in trying to sell them to the public. We have all, as college people, taken the attitude from the beginning that we had to be told from above. At each of these institutes, without a single exception, we were bombarded continuously, from the time we began, until we finished, for somebody to tell us what to do; come in here and tell us what to do. Why does not somebody in Washington do this thing?

I think you have gotten an unusual concession when you got the endorsement of these programs that everybody proposed. I have been batting my head around on the desk down there for the better part of two years—twenty-three months—and when the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy endorse the program—and before that program could be printed, it had to be endorsed by both of them—when they endorsed that program they have gone much further than you could get them to do by telling you what to do.

The program for the high schools has already been printed. I have copies in my office, and I presume it has been distributed in the field. The other one will be out shortly—my guess is not before the fifteenth of February, because of the flood of printing in the printing offices around Washington. Before that program does go into print, the colleges will have the endorsement of the army and of the navy. The final draft of that program was sent through the channels from G-3, the Chief of Staff, down through our section, and they called on us for a thorough report on it. We endorsed it in every regard. It was then endorsed by the Director of Military Requirements for the Air, by the Chief of Staff of the Air, and over to the General Staff, and back over to the Office of Education.

That program for the public schools carried an hour a day, a minimum of five days a week, supplemented by ten

hours of your conventional athletic program out of school hours—in other words, your interscholastics.

I think the program for the colleges is a little weak in that regard. I was rather disappointed when I read it. I did not realize we were not putting that much emphasis on it when we wrote it, but intercollegiate athletics is in the program, and my guess is that it will be endorsed and recommended by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

I cannot speak for the air force and for the ground forces in a thing of this sort, but I believe I know what I would do, were I in your places. Once they have endorsed that program, I would not hesitate at all to use it. I would not hesitate at all to say, this is what the army and navy have asked us to do—instead of having them write you a directive down from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and, it may be, from the President of the United States telling you to get in behind the athletic program and do something with it. In effect that is exactly what has happened, gentlemen.

I want to say this. We were ordered to go out and help sell this program. We were ordered to go over there and help frame it. It was not a case of voluntary work. Colonel West in G-3 ordered me over on duty, and he ordered me on duty in New York and Boston and so forth. It was, therefore, a military proposition to go out and get this job done.

I have looked over the proposed training programs for the air forces and of various other branches—the engineers, and so on, pre-flight organizations of all sorts—and they are to comply with our directive, Army Air Force Regulation 50-14, which covers all athletics and physical training—and athletics, competitive athletics, is a distinct part of it.

It is so framed that it tells what to do with schedules. Schedules will be made and it outlines a rather broad basis for them. So as far as we are concerned, those people will be encouraged to get in.

It is conceivable that some schools, some institutions, may have a condensed program; that a boy may be so loaded up, that he might not be able to train in the conventional manner you are training your team. He might not be able to give the hours in which the rest of the student body might be working. In this case that man, from a practical standpoint, would be barred from your competition, because the minimum of classroom work outlined for those men in those restricted programs is six hours a day.

It is a question then under some of those circumstances where that schedule might place him. It might place him in

such a position that, if you practice your football teams in the afternoon, he might be so loaded up with an afternoon schedule that it might be impossible for him to take part in that. That, however, is an administrative problem with the institution, and as I understand the committee that has been working on that, they have been told that they are to make this plan conform, as nearly as possible, to existing schedules in the colleges, so that there will be as little interference with the regular college schedule as possible, or with the syllabus of the courses called for. If there is an interference there, I do not know what the army ground forces are going to do with it. They may not follow that plan.

As far as our instructions were concerned, we would try to superimpose this training schedule on a college, so that, if possible, it would fall right in the channel of what you are doing. If you give a physics course — laboratory and all — from three to five in the afternoon, undoubtedly, it would take that boy out of afternoon practice. I think that would be a matter for the administration of the college.

We try to emphasize that these different institutes take up this thing in this way: Here is an endorsed program, do not ask us for a further order, because we could not get it. Here is an endorsed program; if I were you I would take it as an endorsed program, and take an aggressive attitude towards it.

PRESIDENT BADGER: By endorsed program, you are referring of course to the college pamphlet, is that right?

MR. PIXLEE: Yes.

MR. HARMON: Did you say you expect the college bulletin to be off the press in the middle of January?

MR. PIXLEE: They were supposed to be out at that time, but it will not be, probably, before the middle of February. I have serious doubts as to whether they will get it off the press for issue before that.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: I have one thing to say that I think ought to be said. There have been three or four or five programs drafted in Washington in the last year or so, which I think is a healthful sign, because it shows us that our men in Washington are interested in this problem that we are talking about. One of those programs, however, states definitely that sports are *secondary* and *complementary* to the basic program — which is the formal system.

That is all right for the armed forces, because they do not have the ground and the buildings, to carry on the sports program. But it goes on to say that the reason why sports are only complementary and supplementary is because they do not do the job the way the formal work does.

One of the men of our committee told me that in the recommendation that was going out, it stated that sports would be voluntary, while the basic program would be compulsory — the basic program being the formal calisthenics, if you please. We still have a chance, to object before that is printed. I think there will be objections to having it go in that way.

I do not want to start any fight between athletics and calisthenics, but, after all, this is an athletic organization and we are interested in athletics. If the program for the colleges goes out stating that the important thing is the formal calisthenics, it will have a far-reaching effect on these people who are looking for an excuse to abolish sports. They will say that the program comes from headquarters in Washington.

PRESIDENT BADGER: President Davies, do you want to take up the matter that Colonel Couper has mentioned, the possible amendment to the resolution? Perhaps you want to say just a word or two about the reception that our resolution received in Baltimore?

PRESIDENT DAVIES: You will remember I took a resolution down to the meeting of college presidents in Baltimore, not with the idea that they would adopt it, but so they would know what one section of their organization was thinking about and what it was prepared to do at once in line with the war effort. When that resolution was presented, I may say it was prefaced by a great deal of discussion lasting throughout most of the day. The Board of the Association of American Colleges had drafted a three-line resolution which simply stated that physical fitness was desirable in time of war, and there was no further statement. After I read my statement, prefacing it by the fact, that I was merely bringing to them what their own physical education and athletic people were thinking was the right course for them to pursue in their departments, you will remember, Colonel, one of the presidents got up, when I had finished, and said, "I think this is an excellent resolution and I should like to see it in print, or, at any rate, adopted as the resolution of the Association of American Colleges."

At that point several people commented on the fact that

there should not be any resolution passed in respect to athletics and physical education; that we were still educational institutions, and so forth and so on. Finally, I explained again that we were merely presenting this resolution from the National Collegiate Athletic Association as a matter of information for the college presidents.

Then they took up the question of the three-line resolution, which was passed, although there was a number of dissenting votes. I should say, Colonel, that a quarter of the votes were dissenting votes.

I felt at that meeting there was no strong feeling on the part of the college presidents one way or the other. I think that at that point in the meeting, they were so soaked up with other matters that had been discussed all day, that they were not in any position to sit down objectively and take this as a complete and single piece of business to be thought through and argued through at the time.

With references to Colonel Couper's suggestion as to the resolution now before us, I think if I can interpret what our conversations were on the matter that first of all we wanted to make a simple direct statement. We did not feel we were on the defensive at all. We do not feel that we have any apologies to make as far as the National Collegiate Athletic Association is concerned for a forthright statement of our beliefs in this matter. We felt that we were justified in indicating that officers in the armed forces had pointed out that the athlete, by and large, because he was an athlete, was a better leader and a better fighter. We thought we were justified in saying that after surveying our own institutions. Our athletes are making good military records.

We felt there should be a specific thing asked for, in order that we may have the go sign, which we have got to have, if we are going to maintain intercollegiate sports. We must have the permission of the army and navy to use members of the armed forces, being trained in colleges, on college athletic teams.

That seems to us to be the crux of the whole problem, because, if we have this enormous number of men to be trained on college campuses, there would be hardly any colleges which could support any type of adequate intercollegiate sports program, unless the trainees were allowed to participate in it. We felt, therefore, that was one definite thing we had to ask the armed forces for.

The second thing we felt was that we should appeal to the colleges in this respect. The National Collegiate Athletic Association is not a regulatory body. All it can do properly is appeal to the colleges to continue the intercollegiate

sports program just as vigorously as possible, tying it in with the needs of the war effort.

Then we felt that we should stress the idea that we can not accept athletics on the old basis; that we want to do something different — that we will have to do more close at home; that we ought to extend our programs close at home to make them available to more men.

The fourth thing we wanted to do was implement the program to give it something through which we can make a definite offer of service and an offer to do something specific, as has been suggested here this morning.

I am not sure that it would be wise for us to precipitate ourselves into perhaps an unpleasant discussion of this when we have a forthright case.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Before we get this before the house I would like to call upon one or two more.

MR. H. JAMISON SWARTS (University of Pennsylvania): I think this resolution is a splendid job. It covers the subject adequately. The recommendations are clear and concise and not curt. In fact, I think they spilled just enough syrup on it to make it palatable. If I am not out of order I would like to move you that this resolution be adopted.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Is there a second to that motion?
The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT BADGER: May I depart from the parliamentary procedure just a moment to ask you, Colonel Jones, if you have anything to say on this subject? We would be delighted to hear from you.

COLONEL JONES: I have nothing to add. I think the resolution is a very fine one. I think it is very desirable that we send it down. Of course, I do not know what is going on inside of the War Department.

I do not think the matter is settled. I do not think we have a definite program laid out for us by the Department. I think it is still in preparation, and I think we have got to get in there and fight for it. I think that resolution is well put. I think the committee which is going to make a trip down there should back that up with very definite recommendations. The committee should be prepared to answer certain questions which will come up, such as the trips we expect to take, the number to take the trips, eligibility, and so on.

I think that committee ought to be prepared to answer those questions. An individual, to whom I talked, who knows what is going on, told me that they were getting their academic requirements straightened out first, and it appeared to him that what athletics would get would be what was left. And I do not think that we can be any too sure, as we get into the fight, that there is going to be very much left. I think the question of college athletics for the duration is very much up in the air. I think this resolution is a very fine one.

PRESIDENT BADGER: This resolution is now before the house. I do not propose to shut off any discussion, of course.

COLONEL COUPER: I think the chairman has made a very clear case. I am very well satisfied that it is a good resolution. I hope it passes.

FRED LUEHRING: Perhaps I might say a word as representative of the American Association for Health Education and Physical Education and Recreation. I am interested in the whole program, as everyone else is. I want to say that these people who are members of the American Association for Health Education and Physical Education and Recreation are no more interested in calisthenics, excepting as they might contribute something, than you are.

I was up at the regional meeting in New York. I was at the Pennsylvania State Association meeting where all of these ideas were presented. Everywhere, interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics were advanced as a part of the necessary program.

Do not worry about too much calisthenics. I think it will take care of itself. We are not interested in that as a major part of the picture at all.

I think one thing might have been said, perhaps it may still be added to these handbooks. It seems to me it is a bit unfortunate that the name of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was not among those under whose auspices this entire national movement was being advanced. For example, it said, the United States Office of Education in co-operation with the Army, representatives from the Army, the Navy, the American Association for Health Education and Physical Education and Recreation, and so on. I believe that something was lost by not adding the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Why was that not added?

PRESIDENT BADGER: I think our name will be in the college set-up because they asked me the name of our association, and the titles of our representatives. The Association was not in on the preparation of the high school book.

CARL P. SCHOTT (Penn State College): For the past several years — probably twenty or more — the College Physical Education Association has met jointly with the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Football Coaches Association. The annual meeting was not held this year for the reasons given by the president. In the meetings that the College Physical Education Association has held annually, a generous portion of the program has been given over to competitive athletics and intercollegiate athletics. That association has always had outstanding men in the field of athletics, both administrators and coaches, on their program. There has never been an issue as to whether calisthenics was more important than athletics or vice versa.

The College Physical Education Association has always looked upon the program of physical education, as broad in its scope, to include every phase of activity which is usually included in a program of physical education and athletics.

We realize, of course, that the physical training program has contributed to physical development and has conditioned the individual. We also realize that it has been necessary that we add other phases of the program in order that we might develop those characteristics which Commander Hamilton has mentioned on several occasions, namely, the development of a fighting man.

We all know that one may possess an outstanding physique, but unless he possesses also the characteristics of a fighting man, his contribution to the war effort may be very slight. We realize in the college physical education group that intercollegiate athletics, intramural athletics, all form the competition which makes a rich contribution to the individual and to the nation.

At a time like this, it would be best not to hold an annual meeting this year. It would be preferable to substitute in its place, probably in February, sectional meetings to be held in ten or a dozen places in the United States. Representatives from colleges, all colleges, not just merely those who are members of the College Physical Education Association would gather at the sectional meetings and find out how the colleges might gear their programs into the war effort.

As vice president of the College Physical Education Asso-

ciation, and speaking unofficially, I am sure that the association would endorse whole-heartedly the resolution which has been presented by President Davies.

PRESIDENT BADGER: All those in favor of the resolution as submitted by the Resolutions Committee please signify by saying "Aye." Contrary?

PRESIDENT BADGER: I think it is the responsibility of everybody who has participated in this meeting, as soon as he receives the official copy from the secretary's office, to seek an appointment with the president of his institution and to go over that matter with him.

Furthermore, I think it ought to be left to our Executive Committee to make arrangements to make our resolution known and felt in the necessary quarters in Washington. Is that agreeable to you men?

The members indicated general assent.

PRESIDENT BADGER: We will consider that as a directive then and do our best to carry it out. I do not know at this moment, of course, just what channels we will follow, but we will do our very best in this matter.

When we adopted the secretary's report this morning, we automatically granted permission for the holding of such meets as were indicated in that report. However, more basic than that is a matter of general policy with respect to those meets and tournaments, and I think we ought to adopt a motion here to enable your Executive Committee to function better with respect to the matter. In other words, I would like to have a vote here this morning on the continuance of our meets and tournaments.

PROFESSOR KING: I move, Mr. President, that the Association continue with its meets and championship tournaments for 1943, with the understanding that such events may be called off in the event of insurmountable difficulties arising such as transportation, reduction of man power or anything making it impractical to hold the meets or tournaments, I would further include in this motion that the rules committees making the arrangements for the meets and tournaments will include in their agreements a cancellation clause, should the meet or tournament have to be cancelled.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Is there any discussion? You understand that this is an important matter, and subsequent to the disposal of it, we will wish to discuss the question of eligibility for such meets. I take it then that you men all feel quite in line with the sense of our resolution that has been adopted that we certainly ought to follow out, as an association, the trend indicated in the resolution and that we ought to go forward and try to hold all of our championships, meets, and tournaments, which number approximately nine, in so far as we are able to do so, in order to help out the cause. Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor will say "Aye." Contrary?

The motion was adopted unanimously.

PRESIDENT BADGER: We hope, of course, that we will be able to carry out our program of nine championship meets and tournaments. If that is done, there will be many problems, one of which is that of eligibility. The chairman of our Eligibility Committee for the past few years has been Professor French of Ohio State University. I think that, having agreed to go on with our tournaments and championships where it is feasible and possible, where obstacles can be overcome, we should think of this question of eligibility and arrive this morning at some decision with respect to the rules of eligibility, applicable to our meets and tournaments. I throw that matter open for discussion.

You understand there will be complications. In other words, if the soldier and sailor students are permitted to take part in intercollegiate athletics — if that be the wish of the army and navy—and if it is possible to work them in with our programs, then they will be on our teams. Will they be permitted to enter our tournaments or meets? Is there an eligibility problem there? Professor French, would you care to state very briefly what our requirements are at the present time?

THOMAS E. FRENCH (Ohio State University): We have a definite residence rule on our books. We have a one-year residence rule which we have followed very carefully, and we have always enforced that rule — even with colleges that were playing freshmen in their own conferences. I think this could be met by having a motion to waive the residence rule temporarily.

PRESIDENT BADGER: It will be recalled that last year this question came up and we decided not to waive our rule during 1942. Do you make that motion?

MR. FRENCH: Yes, I move that the residence rule be waived.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Is there any discussion?

MR. HARMON: Would you consider an amendment to waive it for men in uniform?

PRESIDENT BADGER: To limit it to that?

MR. HARMON: Yes, I do not see any reason for going beyond that.

MR. FRENCH: I believe a majority of the colleges, of the Western colleges, has already waived it. The Big Six have waived it. The individual colleges all through the West have waived the rule. I think very probably all of them will have to waive it.

PRESIDENT BADGER: We have a motion before the house to waive the one-year rule. I suppose we will have many transfer problems in here, will we not?

MR. FRENCH: Yes.

PRESIDENT BADGER: And is that waived too?

MR. FRENCH: That would come under the same rule.

PRESIDENT BADGER: No one can foresee when you get into a discussion of eligibility intricate cases what will come up. It seems to me a blanket ruling of that kind would make the interpretation of our eligibility very much simpler. But I do not propose to speak on it from the chair.

K. L. WILSON: (Northwestern University): I would like to speak in favor of this motion. Last year in our spring tournaments, we ran into many difficulties. In fact, in two or three of the tournaments freshmen appeared, even though the rule at that time was very definite. I think, since so many of our conferences and universities are allowing freshmen participation, it is the only smart thing to do if we wish to have any kind of tournaments.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Asa Bushnell, have you any comments to make on this eligibility suggestion?

MR. BUSHNELL: You mean as regards the one-year residence rule?

PRESIDENT BADGER: Yes. Our regulation with respect to eligibility for our meets and tournaments to date has been the one-year rule. Now there is a motion before the house that this regulation be waived for the duration.

MR. BUSHNELL: I certainly think that all colleges in this section, which have not taken that action already, would be highly in favor of such a motion.

MR. HARMON: In my amendment I had in my mind the implications of the transfer rather than the freshmen.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Does anybody else have any comments on this?

MR. MERCER: It seems to me the remarks you made in the latter part of your opening speech to set up the objectives under which we hope to operate answer the whole question as far as I can see. If we start to segregate people, we are going to be in trouble.

MR. SCHOTT: Are we apt to have graduate students made eligible, or professionals?

MR. BUSHNELL: It should be clarified that these recommendations do not apply to the special schools which may happen, by chance, to be established in different colleges. It would only apply to men who are assigned there by the army and navy to take undergraduate work.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Under the army and navy soldier and sailor student plan?

MR. BUSHNELL: I think that it would not apply, of course, to graduate students. There is an interesting point. What about people who have had professional careers who might come in here? I doubt if any such cases would come up, but they might.

MR. FRENCH: You have plenty of them.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Queer things happen under eligibility. What are you going to do?

PROFESSOR RIDER: What about the boys carrying only a part of a college program who are in two or three months and then are out?

PRESIDENT BADGER: Can you give me an example of what you mean?

PROFESSOR RIDER: Yes. In our own institution we have a naval unit of six hundred men taking radio training, communication work. They are there for three months and then they go out.

PRESIDENT BADGER: That is covered by the interpretation that Mr. Bushnell just made that this does not apply to special groups placed there for training. Participation in our meets and tournaments would be restricted to such undergraduates as we have of the normal type, plus soldiers and sailors sent to us as undergraduate students under the new army-navy soldier-sailor student plan. Our ruling would not refer to special groups sent to the universities and colleges for specialized training; it refers only to those who are sent there for undergraduate training.

DR. SMITH: I think that the wise thing for this body to do is adopt a general resolution and let each conference take its own action. That is what the conferences are going to do anyway. I personally do not feel that any rule in the world should apply to these boys at the various institutions — transfer or anything else.

PRESIDENT BADGER: That is all right as far as participation in the institution is concerned. We are concerned only with participation in our own meets and tournaments. That is where the problem comes in.

MR. TOOMEY: Offhand, I do not know of any of the meets and tournaments that you might have that would be quite as much affected as the boxing tournament might be in the case of some of these boys who might be in these courses. A boy may come in as a legitimate undergraduate, but he may have had up to a hundred professional fights already. It is not our intention, nor has it ever been our intention, to foster professional prize fighting in our collegiate boxing program. I think we are the ones that will probably be more affected than any of the other tournaments.

There is a question in my mind as to how far we can go, unless we leave it up to our committee. We maintain that a man who has had professional fighting should be eliminated from the tournament. I think it is a dangerous practice to open the tournament up to professional participants.

MR. FRENCH: This motion does not waive the amateur rule at all.

PRESIDENT BADGER: That is what I was going to say. This motion does not waive the amateur rule, and the mere fact that the men happen to be soldiers and sailors in uniform does not put them in a separate category and does not change their professional status. If they happen to be pro-

professionals, they would be barred. Is there any further discussion?

Are you ready to vote? All those in favor, say "Aye." Contrary?

The motion was unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Before we go on with the routine business agenda, perhaps this is the time to inquire as to whether there are any miscellaneous business items that you wish to take up.

The next item in our agenda is the report of the Committee on Committees. Professor French is the Chairman of that.

MR. FRENCH: Mr. President, the Committee on Committees has followed the principle that was adopted by the Executive Committee when the Executive Committee proposed the freezing of rules as far as possible. It has recommended the practical freezing of the members of the committees for the year with such changes as may be made necessary because of men going into the services or changing their addresses. Perhaps I can expedite the report by not reading all of the names as has been the previous custom, but giving, for the interest of the gathering here, only the changes that have had to be made on account of services.

The complete report of the Committee on Committees appears on pages 3-8 of the *Proceedings*.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the committee. You understand that the general policy was the freezing of committee membership for the duration.

MR. FRENCH: For the year. This freezes, incidentally, the members of the district representations.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Yes, and the only changes have been those where we needed replacements to cover men who have gone into the armed services and who are not in a position to act. Are there any comments on those recommendations? If not, I will call for the question. All those in favor please say "Aye." Opposed?

The motion was carried unanimously.

The next item of business is the report of the Nominating Committee for officers for 1943. The chairman of that committee is Professor Houston of Tufts College.

PROFESSOR HOUSTON: The nominations for officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for 1943, pur-

suant to Article 5, Section 3, Paragraph A, of the Constitution, are as follows. (See page 2 of the *Proceedings*).

The personnel of the Nominating Committee was as follows:

Director Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College, 1st District
Director George E. Little, Rutgers University, 2nd District
Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia, 3rd District
Director Harry Stahldreher, University of Wisconsin, 4th District
Director Dale Arbuckle, University of Oklahoma, 5th District
Dr. Harry A. Scott, Rice Institute, 6th District
Professor Ralph J. Gilmore, Colorado College, 7th District
Dean J. Earl Miller, University of Montana, 8th District

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Karl Leib took the chair.

MR. LEIB: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor? Opposed?

The motion was carried unanimously.

President Badger resumed the chair.

PRESIDENT BADGER: Thank you. I suppose the president upon re-election ought to thank the body for a vote of confidence — which I thoroughly understand is considerably tainted this year by the fact that you are freezing your officers, so I do not take it as any particularly great compliment.

There are a number of things that I am sorry I was not able to do this year. It has been a terrific year for some of us — for all of us, for that matter. But those of us in university and college administration have had a pretty hard time. I have been in university work for twenty-seven years, and this is the toughest year I have ever seen administratively. I am not apologizing particularly, but I am explaining that I probably left undone a number of things which I should have liked to have done, but there is a physical and mental limit to what a man can do. I will do my best to represent you and carry on the work this coming year.

I want to thank you for your vote of confidence.

Our business is now finished. I wish to thank you men for coming here and representing your institutions.

We do not know where we will meet another year. I judge you are willing to leave that for the Executive Committee to decide. The meeting is adjourned.

The vice presidents met with the president-elect immediately after adjournment and elected the Members at Large of the Council as printed on page 2.

The Meeting Sponsored by the Small College Group

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 30

A MEETING of the Small College Group was held December 30 at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Astor. The following members were present: George L. Rider, Miami University; E. F. Caraway, Lehigh University; John M. Harmon, Boston University; Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University; S. C. Palmer, Swarthmore College; G. F. Afflerbach, Muhlenberg College; C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College; C. P. Houston, Tufts College.

The meeting took the form of a discussion on the effect of the war upon those colleges which might be classed in this group. The following resolution was adopted:

The Small College Group of the National Collegiate Athletic Association recommends to the Executive Committee of that organization that, in so far as possible, joint meetings of the various districts be arranged in co-operation with the College Physical Education Association, and other interested organizations for the purpose of a discussion of common problems, arising from our new responsibilities in the war-training program.

Clarence P. Houston, Chairman

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

JOHN M. HARMON, BOSTON UNIVERSITY

THE First District, which is composed of the colleges within the six New England states, is probably unique in one respect, namely, that the entire district is organized in an association known as the New England Association of Colleges for Conference on Athletics. This association held its thirty-fifth annual conference in Boston on November 27. This organization is not a legislative one. Its actions are in the nature of recommendations to its various members. Nevertheless, the influence of this association is constructively helpful to all members and the various sports leagues within the group.

Other than the general co-operation and understanding which are promoted through these annual meetings the association sets up machinery for the selection and supervision of officials in many sports. Several of the colleges and universities in New England belong to the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association with a commissioner in the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, who appoints and supervises officials in some sports, including football.

The New England Association and all its members have in recent years given much time to discussions of the code of ethics that was outlined by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It seems evident that this code and a similar one adopted by the New England association have been a helpful influence in promoting and obtaining a better understanding in all intercollegiate relationships.

Many of the coaches and directors in this district have joined the various armed services. Nevertheless, the competitive programs to date have been carried out almost as planned preceding the war. The major change in administrative procedure, due to the war, has been the dropping of the freshman rule by all but two or three of the New England members. Efforts to promote junior varsity competition have been less successful than the former freshman programs; this seems to indicate that the varsity program really needed the man power of the freshman class.

The present directors seem unanimous in the conviction that the competitive athletic program, probably in a modi-

fied form, should continue for the duration. Encouragement from the Bureau of Education in Washington, together with encouragement from leaders who are responsible for physical training programs in the army and navy lead us to feel that it is our duty to help train boys for armed service through the promotion of our usual program of intercollegiate sports. The local press in Boston has been reasonably co-operative in maintaining public support for athletics. The discouragement of automobile travel through the rationing of gasoline and tires has been partially responsible for a greatly reduced attendance at many athletic contests. A majority of the colleges in New England, however, support their athletic programs from the general budget, when necessary. It seems quite probable, therefore, that athletics will continue as a part of the physical education program.

Everyone seems to be in agreement with the decision of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Executive Committee in postponing all meetings of rules committees for the duration. Obviously the Executive Committee acted wisely in announcing the annual convention in abbreviated form.

The opinion has often been advanced that there will be a greater interest in competitive athletics at the conclusion of this war than ever before in our history. Your vice president of the First District, therefore, is of the opinion that the National Collegiate Athletic Association should set up a committee or committees within each district to anticipate, and to plan to meet, the problems that we are sure to face at the conclusion of the war. Such committee or committees might well assume the responsibility of showing the American public that college athletics are a part of our general education program rather than big business. It should ever be remembered that the United States Supreme Court, in the University of Georgia case, sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, accepted the big-business classification from "the man on the street" rather than the data submitted by our committee. If we do not accept this challenge and do something about it, the presidents of our member institutions no doubt will do so eventually. The attitudes of many of our presidents were expressed in a resolution adopted in a meeting in Baltimore in November, 1942, recommending an emphasis upon intramurals rather than upon intercollegiate sports.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association should take the initiative in creating public approval of that group of intercollegiate athletics approved by this association. This cannot be achieved without, among several changes, the creation of some centralized authority, with local control,

capable of limiting membership in this association to those institutions that conform in practice to the major and basic principles, approved by the majority of our members.

Failure to accept this challenge from the Supreme Court of our land and our college presidents will in time reduce this association from the policy forming organization, it can be, and has been, to a federation of sports rules committees.

SECOND DISTRICT

DUDLEY S. DEGROOT, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

AMONG the many important resolutions adopted December 31, 1941, at the Detroit Convention were the following:

"BE IT RESOLVED, by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the American Football Coaches Association, and the College Physical Education Association . . .

THAT throughout the present emergency the programs of health education, physical education, recreation and competitive athletics in the American colleges be maintained, and, in every manner feasible, where not inconsistent with the demands of technical courses established as emergency measures, be expanded and intensified; and further

THAT the presidents and governing boards of the institutions of higher learning in the nation be requested and urged to provide facilities and necessary curricular adjustments to provide greater time for the development of physical fitness of the youth of those institutions; and further

THAT each institution be urged to make a complete survey as to its facilities and needs for physical education and to institute a minimum requirement of three hours per week of compulsory physical education for all students."

The report presented herewith is an attempt to show what has been accomplished in fulfillment of the above resolutions, by the fifty-one member institutions comprising the Second District. Many broad, general statements have made their appearance during the past year in public print but what are the actual facts? Exactly how much progress have our colleges made in fulfillment of these self-appointed, war-time responsibilities?

Although personal visits were made to a number of institutions in the Second District to observe results, a written appeal was the only possible means of securing complete data from the fifty-one colleges scattered over five states. Accordingly, a four-page questionnaire was mailed to each institution, to furnish information which could be recorded in approximately twenty minutes. As this report is being

written twenty-nine directors (57 per cent) have graciously responded. The remaining twenty-two, it is assumed, have either been too busy to find the necessary twenty minutes or perhaps felt much like one of those who begrudgingly replied, but tersely added: "It might have saved the time and energy of all concerned if it (the questionnaire) had not been sent." The writer takes no exception to this point of view, but since an annual written report is a traditional responsibility of the district vice-presidents, the collaboration of directors seemed imperative. Furthermore, both for practical and historical reasons, an annual statement concerning the progress and status of athletics in each district, has demonstrated its usefulness in the past, and in a war year, where radical changes are the exception rather than the rule, such a statement becomes increasingly valuable and useful.

It is regrettable that this report does not represent 100 per cent of the membership of the Second District. At the same time it is believed that the facts and figures here presented show important general trends in this district. Sincere thanks are extended to the directors of the twenty-nine institutions (listed below) who collaborated in developing the report. For convenience the report is presented in three divisions.

Staff

Of the institutions replying 85 per cent have contributed seventy-eight individuals to the armed services. Of this number sixty-six (87 per cent) have accepted assignments as specialists in physical training, athletics or recreation. Forty-four of these (67 per cent) are carrying on in the navy, ten in the army, four in the air corps, two in the coast guard, and the remaining six in miscellaneous commands.

This drain upon the man power of athletic departments in the Second District has been, and is becoming, a truly serious problem. Eighty per cent of our institutions have shown decreases in staff of from one to nine members, with only 18 per cent unaffected. Seventy per cent expect to lose from one to seven more men in the near future, with 25 per cent of this number already enlisted and awaiting call.

Some compensation was noted in the general decrease in student bodies (70 per cent reported decreases of from 2 to 30 per cent), although the figures presented fall far short of indicating that the number of staff members remaining on jobs can adequately handle the accelerated and increased loads of a war-time athletic and conditioning program. Only 20 per cent of the institutions, reporting a loss of staff mem-

bers, have been able to secure replacements and there was a unanimous opinion that there is a definite shortage of trained personnel available. Part-time appointments were reported most frequently to have filled existing vacancies, on a stop-gap basis.

Men have been released to the services for the duration by most institutions (95 per cent) and the prevailing statement was that they were expected to return to their posts at some future date.

Only 184 of the 288 members comprising the staffs of the twenty-nine institutions responding, have full faculty standing and rank (64 per cent), while the balance (104) were merely listed as "employees" of the institutions. Although the trend appears to be in the direction of "faculty status" it is clear that this situation is one which might well be given more thoughtful attention by our association.

In summarization, the figures indicate clearly that athletic departments in the Second District have contributed magnificently to the war leadership and training programs, and will continue to do so, as future demands and opportunities arise. The immediate, and apparently insolvable, question confronting directors of college athletic departments is, "How can we carry on, on the home front, with seriously reduced staffs and tremendously increased demands?"

Program

Since most athletic departments and their staffs are concerned directly or indirectly with a three-fold program (required physical education, intramural, and intercollegiate athletics), an attempt was made to secure pertinent information on all three divisions. A majority of the questions was directed, however toward the intercollegiate program.

Eighteen colleges (62 per cent), reported their intercollegiate programs have been moderately curtailed with only seven (23 per cent), indicating no curtailment whatever. Two institutions, Allegheny and Hobart have abandoned all intercollegiate athletics for the duration. One or more sports teams have already been dropped in 62 per cent of the colleges. Football, baseball and fencing have been abandoned in three institutions; soccer, basketball, tennis and wrestling in two; and lacrosse, ice hockey, golf, crew, boxing and swimming in one. With the above exceptions, institutions in the Second District appear determined to carry on vigorous intercollegiate athletic programs, "just as long as it is humanly possible to do so," as a number of directors expressed themselves.

Twenty-eight institutions (97 per cent) have abandoned

the freshmen rule but only 50 per cent reported that freshmen are eligible for varsity awards. A large majority (80 per cent) of the colleges still maintains organized freshmen teams, although 40 per cent of this number indicated both the size of the squads and the number of games scheduled have been somewhat reduced.

Varsity squads were generally reported to be of about average size (66 per cent of those reporting), with only one institution showing a marked increase.

Twenty-eight colleges (67 per cent) showed an increase (varying from two to four) in the number of years of required physical education. Four of the remaining nine were already requiring four years, before our entrance into the war. Only seven of the colleges reporting (24 per cent) are not now requiring four years.

Before the war, fifteen colleges required physical education two periods per week, nine required three periods and not one of the twenty-nine institutions reporting required more than three periods. Now, eighteen colleges require three or more periods per week, and four require a daily period. Credit toward graduation is now given in 65 per cent of the institutions reporting; 62 per cent give grades and in 90 per cent physical education is a graduation requirement. Sixty per cent require, in addition, that a swimming test be passed.

All but five of the colleges have established commando obstacle courses. In two others such courses are under construction. The program of the navy pre-flight schools under the direction of Commander Hamilton and the navy testing program (Norfolk), have influenced more than 50 per cent of Second District institutions in reorganizing their physical education courses. Only five colleges are carrying on their regular programs, without modifications.

In summary, increased emphasis has been given the required physical education program in 90 per cent, the intramural program in 60 per cent and the intercollegiate program in only 17 per cent of the institutions reporting.

If we believe the many statements emanating from the nation's leading military specialists on training and conditioning, vigorously urging the continuance of athletics in schools and colleges, it seems apparent that this association must give thoughtful consideration and encouragement to those institutions which report no increased emphasis (83 per cent) and to the 62 per cent which have reported "moderate curtailments" of their intercollegiate athletic programs. Figures presented indicate a decline in emphasis, which if continued may well result in a serious reduction in the flow of superior officer material to the armed forces.

Administration

Presidents in 40 per cent of the institutions reporting have made statements indicating that they intend to carry on intercollegiate athletic programs just as long as possible. As previously mentioned, two institutions have already abandoned intercollegiate athletics, Allegheny College of Meadville, Pennsylvania and Hobart College of Geneva, New York, both small privately endowed institutions.

Allegheny stated: "This action was taken only after careful consideration had been given to the problems which generally associate themselves with the organization and administration of a program of intercollegiate sports in war years, such as transportation of athletic squads, male enrollment, accelerated academic schedules, coaching personnel, etc. It is not the aim of the college to abandon all athletic competition. The values of competitive sports and games in any war program are recognized and a plan is being prepared to enlarge the scope of the program of intramural sports, so that all students may gain benefits to be derived from active participation in athletic competition."

On the other hand one president has said, "We will have teams just as long as we have anyone to play with us." Another, "Try to make some colleges see the wisdom of continuing intercollegiate athletics. A few colleges have dropped them because their teams will not be of good calibre. Boys on teams who have worked hard for two years for a letter should be considered."

One of the oldest and most respected directors in the Second District wrote, "Nearby colleges and universities should get together. Directors and coaches should fight to maintain athletic programs, as long as the War Department gives them the green light. We expect to continue as long as there are men to participate." Another director of one of the largest Second District institutions wrote, "I am firmly convinced that we should make every endeavor to keep our programs functioning."

The support of vigorous, intercollegiate programs appears to be a matter of grave concern in a number of institutions. Sixteen (55 per cent) reported such programs partially (from 10-50 per cent) dependent upon gate receipts, seven (24 per cent) indicated they are primarily (70-90 per cent) dependent on such receipts and only six (21 per cent) are entirely independent of gate receipts. This problem is further complicated for the 79 per cent who are wholly or partially dependent upon gate receipts, by the report that 50 per cent of the colleges reported a decrease in football receipts this past fall, varying between 15 and 65 per cent. Only five institutions reported gains. The two reporting

highest gains (143 and 100 per cent) had unusually successful teams, losing two games and one game respectively. Both of these institutions are located in large cities.

Faculty loads have increased from four to twenty hours per week (10-50 per cent) in every institution reporting. Yet 80 per cent of these institutions reported no increase in budget, and as previously shown, 80 per cent reported serious decreases in staff. Here is a vital problem, or a series of problems, that must be given attention, if the increased demands which the services are making upon all colleges for trained man power is to be successfully met.

All but four of the institutions (and these four were not near military posts) are meeting service teams in one or more branches of sport. Football, basketball and baseball appeared most prominently on the list of team-sports scheduled. Ninety-five per cent of the colleges are admitting service men to their intercollegiate contests free; the others at reduced rates. Fifty per cent have contributed athletic equipment or supplies to service posts and teams. Several institutions, located near posts are permitting service men to utilize their athletic facilities.

This in brief summarizes the status of athletics in the Second District during 1942. The facts and figures presented point out quite clearly that 1941 Resolution Number 1 has been only meagerly and partially fulfilled. A fair start has been made on Number 2, so far as the required physical education and intramural athletic programs are concerned. Resolution Number 3 shows the objective has not only been reached, but has been surpassed. Only intercollegiate athletics appear to be in jeopardy of being given inadequate support to continue to survive, much less expand, as was suggested in the first and second resolutions.

Athletic Directors Collaborating

Allegheny College	New York University
Clarkson College	Pennsylvania State College
Colgate College	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
College of the City of New York	Rutgers University
Columbia University	St. Johns University
Duquesne University	West Chester State Teachers College
Fordham University	Stevens Institute
Franklin and Marshall College	Syracuse University
Hamilton College	Swarthmore
Hobart College	Union College
Ithaca College	University of Buffalo
LaSalle College	University of Delaware

Lehigh University
Manhattan College
Moravian College

University of Pennsylvania
University of Rochester

THIRD DISTRICT

A. W. HORBS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

IT SEEMS fair to say that intercollegiate athletics in the Third District were carried on successfully during the year 1942, in spite of the fact that some institutions found it necessary to abandon schedules entirely and others partially. The chief cause of difficulty was transportation, but the prospect of greater difficulties to come certainly had some influence. There was a net loss from gate receipts, but there again the results were decidedly variable, due to special conditions of rivalry and the standard of competition. The University of Georgia had a great football team and is to play in the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day. Georgia Tech also should be ranked close to the top, losing only to Georgia, while Georgia in turn lost to Auburn.

There are two pre-flight schools of the navy located within the district, one at Chapel Hill, and one at Athens. Research in the problems of physical fitness is being carried on at these two schools which should be of untold value to physical education when the results can be analyzed and published. Both schools have carried on vigorous athletic programs, though they also have suffered from travel difficulties. It should be said that vigorous physical fitness programs have been adopted by most of the colleges in this region and that this side of education has received a real stimulus, likely to carry over into peace times of the future. There probably has never been so much concern about the physical condition of our people as at present, and there is definite hope that, in the future, greater care will be exercised to see that children have proper food and proper medical care, than has prevailed in the past. Like so many other things this hope depends upon the type of society which may emerge from the present conflict. If we return to the plan of "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," we shall have the whole thing to go over again in a few years.

So far as is known to the representative of this district, all athletic conferences within its boundary now allow freshmen to play on varsity teams, the Southern Conference having given its consent at its last meeting, December 13. There were vigorous dissents from this action, both in the Southeastern Conference and in the Southern.

Some so-called minor sports have suffered in this region, but have been generally compensated for by expanded programs in physical fitness. Travel difficulties and the prospect of reduced income have been the chief reasons for dropping these sports. Baseball and track, having no special pressure upon them, seem to maintain a lively existence in most of the states of this district, possibly because of the low pressure, plus the fact that participation in them is enjoyed per se by the students, and that the expense can be kept within modest bounds.

There is an experiment in the field of physical education and intercollegiate athletics in this territory which deserves more attention than it has received, namely the Johns Hopkins program. All students must take physical education each semester they are in residence, either in a class or with a team in the intercollegiate program. At Johns Hopkins, athletics is no longer extra-curricular. The university is assuming as much responsibility for the physical man as for the mental. Naturally no institution can guarantee that either one of these two ideals can be attained, but Johns Hopkins is willing to place them both on a par. There is no charge at the gate for admission to games, so it is the full responsibility of the university to support the physical education program on the same basis as other university interests.

Some very vigorous letters have been received from members in this district, with which the representative agrees so heartily that we wish to quote a few paragraphs, without naming any persons or institutions.

"We believe that intercollegiate athletics is the cornerstone upon which our extensive intramural sports program is built, and further, without the intercollegiate competition, this program would lose a large percentage of its value. We are therefore planning to continue all forms of intercollegiate athletics, commensurate with the demands of transportation restrictions and available opponents.

"We feel that persons in high authority in Washington, the directors of athletics at the universities and colleges, and the public, all want intercollegiate athletics to continue. Opposing this thought is a minority group which will bend every effort to put across its ideas and will use the war as the keystone of its argument. We feel that a statement from the highest official possible in Washington to the effect that intercollegiate athletics are desirable during war time would be the best assurance for their continuance.

"We further feel that the intercollegiate program would attain the prime objective of physical training in war time, that of teaching the individual to think clearly and act

vigorously in combat, in order to be an effective fighting man. This is especially true of all intercollegiate combative sports which instill the important requisite of competitive spirit and the will to win. Complementing this program is, of course, the physical training program which is also necessary in body building."

"It might be advisable to eliminate all intersectional games and substitute nearby contests with college or camp teams. We are within one hundred and fifty miles of three strong teams. If necessary we could schedule two football games with each of these, thus getting six games without much travel."

FOURTH DISTRICT

GEORGE L. RIDER, MIAMI UNIVERSITY

A SURVEY of the institutions in the Fourth District, which includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin, indicates that practically every college and university in the district is experiencing tremendous changes, not only in its physical education and athletic programs but in its academic schedules as well. A year ago, we were preparing for national defense; today, we are in an all-out preparation for the prosecution of the most expensive and the most deadly war this nation has ever experienced.

I am glad to report that the colleges and universities of this district are co-operating in the war effort in about every way possible in training the students for maximum usefulness the day they are inducted into the armed forces. They are receiving highly specialized training and many institutions have increased the physical education requirement to four years, with special emphasis on the physical fitness program, requiring from three to five hours vigorous physical training per week. To augment the physical fitness program practically every institution has developed an obstacle course and has also supplemented its intramural participation with the more rugged type of competitive games.

Pre-induction military training courses have been established in several institutions not having R.O.T.C. units, and this training is given in addition to the physical training program. Army or naval training units have been established at several institutions in this district and, in each case, the institution concerned has turned over to the unit at least part of its regular facilities. Practically all the colleges and universities in the district have a considerable number of men in various army and navy reserves as well as in civilian pilot training.

Many of the college instructors in the fields of physical education and recreation, athletics and health education have entered the armed forces. It is good to know that, in spite of these losses to the colleges and universities, the physical fitness programs are still going on and, in most instances, have improved during the year.

Throughout the district, athletics have been carried on much as usual. With only a few exceptions all sports were conducted last spring as usual with just as keen rivalries and as much or perhaps more, enthusiasm than ever. In fact, there has been a very definite increase in interest on the part of students for participation in the various athletic games. This may be due to a realization on the part of students that athletic competition is one of the best means of preparing men for the battles in war.

Most institutions accelerated their programs, adopting either a three-semester plan or the quarter plan, making it possible for students to finish the regular college course in about three years. Where the three-semester plan was adopted, the second semester came to a close early in May with a consequent loss of men for any scheduled intercollegiate contests that ran into the month of May. Since some of these institutions were not permitted to use third-semester students in their spring season, they were forced to close their intercollegiate schedules early in May.

Starting with this year's football season, nearly every college and university in the district made some changes in its eligibility rules. Practically all the colleges permitted freshmen to compete on their varsity teams, with the exception of the Western Intercollegiate Conference, Notre Dame, Marquette and Michigan State College. These institutions permitted the scheduling of a few intercollegiate contests between freshman teams. The playing of freshmen on varsity teams was necessary in most of the smaller colleges because of fewer men available.

Attendance at football games has been off from twenty-five to fifty per cent throughout the district, with the exception of a few of the more successful teams. Ohio State University, Western Conference champions in football, set a new attendance record up until their last game. The University of Wisconsin had the best attendance in Madison in the history of the institution. The University of Illinois, with a much improved team, showed considerable increase in attendance. Illinois and Notre Dame increased their attendance by playing Ohio State and the Navy in the Cleveland stadium at Cleveland, Ohio. It is a regrettable fact that attendance at the smaller Ohio college games, particularly those played in or near Cleveland, on the same week-end

was reduced to practically nothing. It is hoped that the time will come when the larger institutions will be more considerate of the smaller colleges, or it will not be long until some of them may have to abandon football entirely as an intercollegiate sport.

Lack of income and man power has already caused a few colleges to give up football, and unless there is a change in some of the practices of the larger institutions, it seems obvious that many more will have to either seriously curtail their programs or perhaps abandon them entirely. It has been said that, by playing big games in the larger cities, we take the games to the people, but by so doing we are also taking at least some of those people away from the smaller college games, played in the same vicinity. If this chain-store system is allowed to continue, it is obvious that the life of the independent is going to become increasingly difficult. There are many people who believe the small college has a very important function to perform, but if big-time football like big business is allowed to go unshackled, the days of intercollegiate athletics in some of the small colleges may be numbered.

Some of the service teams in the district, particularly those of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, have afforded some very excellent competition for various colleges and universities. The competition has been chiefly in basketball, baseball and football, and it might be added that the teams representing the Great Lakes Station in these sports were among the best in the nation.

Since the start of tire and gasoline rationing and the lowering of the draft age to eighteen years, there has been a great deal of speculation as to the future of intercollegiate athletics, not only in this district, but throughout the nation. At present, practically all the colleges and universities are planning to continue intercollegiate athletics, as far as the restrictions will permit, and as long as our military authorities desire their continuance.

Transportation obviously offers the most serious handicap at present. It is thought that by some careful planning, games may be scheduled where a minimum of travel will be required and perhaps by playing some nearby teams more than once during a season, fairly satisfactory schedules may be arranged. Perhaps in this way intercollegiate athletics may not only be kept alive for the duration, but continue to provide one of the finest types of training known for fighting men.

The number of institutions holding membership in the Fourth District remains at forty, the same as last year. One

institution dropped from membership while another joined the Association.

FIFTH DISTRICT

H. H. KING, KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

THE general intercollegiate athletic situation in the Fifth District differs only in degree from that of the other districts. Within the district are some sixteen athletic conferences, composed of schools ranging in size from junior colleges to institutions with enrollments of several thousand students. The problems facing all these conferences are somewhat similar in nature, but their effect has been more devastating upon some than upon others. Those conferences which have had difficulties in functioning in normal times are now faced with annihilation.

Public interest, measured by attendance, showed a decided decline compared with that of the past few years. The winning of college contests did not assume the importance in the undergraduate's mind as in former years.

All conferences in the district have now abandoned the regulations prohibiting freshman competition. The last one to take this action was the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (Big Six). In their action an attempt was made to set up some safeguards which would prevent those students unqualified for academic work continuing participation during their first semester of attendance.

The abrogation of the freshman rule was based primarily upon the need for man power and the fact that intercollegiate competition was considered a valuable factor in preparing a student for war activity. It became evident that many of our colleges were becoming seriously affected by loss of men qualified for interathletic participation and if they were to continue competition on their normal basis, help must come from first-year students. In regard to the second point, it was thought that, if college athletic competition is as valuable as it is thought to be, freshmen should not be denied the privilege of receiving this training.

The actions taken by many of the larger conferences regarding future participation in intercollegiate athletics have been heartening. In all published proceedings, there has been the decision to carry on. Limitations of programs, depending on conditions, have been common. Actual cessation of certain activities for the duration has occurred. The encouraging thing is to be found in the fact that a program of some sort is to be maintained.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball

championship game was played at Kansas City, Missouri, in March, 1942, between Dartmouth College and Stanford University, Stanford winning. The play-offs to determine the Western representative took place in Kansas City earlier in the month. The schools participating were Rice Institute, University of Colorado, Stanford University and the University of Kansas. Stanford won the right of representing the Western districts in the finals.

These games were conducted under the direction of George Edwards of the University of Missouri and the Association owes him a vote of thanks for a job well done.

SIXTH DISTRICT

J. S. MCINTOSH, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

THE status of intercollegiate athletics in the Sixth District is apparently about the same as in other parts of our nation. Perhaps the transportation problems are somewhat greater on account of the distances involved, but there has been an attempt to carry on as full a program as possible under existing conditions.

The several conferences of the district have been variously affected. The Southwest Athletic Conference carried on its athletic program through the football season without the use of freshmen, but at the fall meeting of the conference, the one-year residence rule was suspended for the duration and freshmen immediately became eligible for intercollegiate competition. The suspension of this rule will also affect transfer students from colleges and junior colleges. Scholastic standards, however, were safeguarded by basing the scholastic eligibility of athletes upon their records in the institution last attended.

Some of the colleges in the Sixth District were compelled to curtail their athletic programs last year and discontinued competition in one or more of the minor sports. It is inevitable that such curtailment will be more wide spread in the immediate future. A few of the smaller colleges discontinued all competition for the duration, but, in general, the competition in football and basketball has been very little affected up to the present time.

The football season of 1942 was a fairly successful one. There was a general decrease in attendance, due in part to transportation difficulties, to a somewhat lessened interest and, in some instances, to bad weather. Very few games drew capacity crowds. The colleges of the Sixth District were quite generally successful in intersectional competition, but with two or three exceptions the teams of this section

were below their usual standards. The University of Texas, which will represent the Southwest Conference in the Cotton Bowl game, Rice Institute and Hardin-Simmons College had outstanding teams. The football squads were much smaller than usual and undoubtedly will be depleted much more next year.

The conferences of the district have gone on record as favoring the continuance of as full an athletic program as possible under war conditions. There is a unanimous desire to co-operate with the government in every way. Expanded physical education programs have been instituted and schedules in football and basketball have been expanded, so that the colleges may compete with service teams.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

WILLIAM HUME, II, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

THE first year of war has had a considerable effect on athletics in the twelve colleges and universities in the states of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, which comprise the Seventh District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The number of regular college students enrolled in the various institutions has begun to drop. Already a few of the colleges have brought in service men for special training.

The three-semester or four-quarter year-round plan of operation has made its appearance. An interesting, though minor, question raised in this connection is what intercollegiate sports participation will be offered to students attending the extra semester or quarter.

Physical education programs emphasizing the heavier forms of physical exercise were adopted for all male students in many colleges, and intramural sports have been further expanded toward the goal of having every male student participate in at least one of these sports.

Freshmen were rather generally allowed to play on varsity teams, and, in the words of one faculty representative, the mountains did not fall about us. The quality of play seemed to be little, if any, less excellent than that of more normal years. Attendance at football games was lower this fall than last, but not as much lower as some had predicted.

The changes which lie ahead seem certain to dwarf the ones which have already occurred. Indeed, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the whole system of higher education in this country, and not simply that part of it having to do with athletics, will be profoundly affected by the war. It is at least possible that the practices instituted during

the war years will lead to a program of higher education after the war, differing from that of pre-war years in a number of important respects.

Many of us have been debating with ourselves and with one another the question of what should be done with intercollegiate athletics for the duration. The difficulties in the way of maintaining a program, even approximating that of past years, tempt us to abandon intercollegiate sports altogether and concentrate all our energies on physical education and intramurals. If we believe that the intercollegiate athletic program is valuable in peace time, it would seem to be of at least equal value in time of war. The opinions expressed to me in letters from a number of National Collegiate Athletic Association members in this district are that we should continue intercollegiate athletics as long as possible, even though the program will have to be considerably, perhaps even drastically, curtailed due to travel difficulties and lack of money. These opinions are, of course, predicated on the belief that the national government favors the continuing of intercollegiate athletics, in so far as they do not interfere with the war effort.

Of interest in this connection, is the attitude of the presidents of the institutions of higher learning of the state of Colorado as expressed in a resolution adopted at their meeting on November 2, 1942, which is given below.

BE IT RESOLVED that for the duration of the war:

The major emphasis of the physical education program be upon hard physical fitness for all, including intramural competitive games;

The colleges and universities of the state may, in keeping with this policy, organize such local interschool or intergroup games as transportation and other facilities permit;

The regular intercollegiate conference schedule be abandoned.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

J. W. OLMSTED, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

SINCE last December, intercollegiate athletics in the Eighth District have been adapted, at an ever accelerating rate, to the war-time needs of the nation. Opportunities in intercollegiate athletics have been provided for larger numbers of students than formerly; the base of intramural athletics has been broadened; the sports program has, in some measure, been integrated with the physical fitness program which most institutions have adopted. While much has been accomplished, much remains to be done, even at

those institutions which have taken the lead in effecting the indicated changes.

The gains, however, have already been great. Almost everywhere there is a clearer recognition of the obligation of universities to provide an athletic program, geared to the needs of all the students, rather than one suitable for a few outstanding stars. The physical fitness and competitive spirit of the average student have assumed a new importance. If maintained after the war, this will mark a great step toward saner, healthier athletic programs for the institutions in this area.

While the changes indicated have been taking place, the previously arranged sports schedules for the spring and fall of 1942 have largely been adhered to. The improvement of the military situation resulted in the Western Army Command giving permission for the playing of the past season's football games with but few deviations from the time and place of the original schedules. Even the Rose Bowl game returned home after a year in the hospitable atmosphere of North Carolina. Today, however, such vestiges of normality, overly belated vestiges, perhaps, are largely at an end. The two divisions of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference have just agreed to a strictly local program of spring sports. In the Southern Division (California) this means no travel in excess of fifty miles and precludes games between schools of the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas. Although deferred for action until June, when the future situation of the colleges and universities of this area and the country at large should be clearer, it is widely expected that any conference football schedule for 1943 must inevitably assume a restricted and localized character. In anticipation of greatly reduced student bodies, the freshman rule was suspended for the duration at the December meeting of the conference. Thus, during the coming year, the demands of war will control the status of athletics in this district, as in all other districts of the Association.

REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE Association Football Rules Committee did not meet this year, acting upon the suggestion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Executive Committee that all rules committee meetings be dispensed with and that rules be "frozen" for the duration. Previous committees had reworded and supplemented the rules that needed clarification and the International Committee had made no recent changes in the rules.

ROBERT H. DUNN, Swarthmore College,
Chairman.

BASKETBALL

THE committee, representing the National Collegiate Athletic Association met with the other groups of the National Basketball Rules Committee in New Orleans, at the time of the Eastern championship play-off.

Few changes were made in the rules. Considerable discussion was given to the advisability of a National Committee meeting in 1943. This was left for a later decision. Your chairman wrote to President Philip O. Badger who seems to be of the opinion that, if the business can be carried on with either a meeting of a small group or by correspondence, it would be best for 1943. He advised, however, that, as this committee is different from other National Collegiate Athletic Association committees, in that it has representatives from three other groups, a decision should be reached with these groups. Your chairman further contacted Floyd Rowe and H. V. Porter of the high school group. They are of the opinion that, in all probability, there should be no meeting of the committee as a whole. Mr. Porter feels, however, that we should not absolutely "freeze" the rules as they are, and suggests that, if there are any necessary changes, they may be made at a meeting attended by one representative of each group who is authorized to act for his group, or by correspondence. One of the Canadian representatives is of the same opinion, according to a letter which I received from him.

H. G. Olsen of Ohio State was re-elected unanimously to head the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournaments for 1943, should such be held. He plans to be at the meeting in New York on December 29 and 30, at which time, I am sure, a final decision will be reached by the Association as to the holding of the 1943 tournaments.

J. W. ST. CLAIR, Southern Methodist University,
Chairman.

The 1942 Basketball Tournament

The Eastern Division

In the Eastern division, played at Tulane University's gymnasium, March 20 and 21, Dartmouth opened the play-offs with a 44 to 39 triumph over Penn State.

The University of Kentucky upset the University of Illinois in the other game of the opening round, 46 to 44. Both teams were peaked, and led, seesawing, several times before Kentucky finally began pulling away to gain a margin that at times ran as high as ten points. The Illini in the closing minutes took after the Wildcats and the last three minutes of the game had the crowd standing.

In the finals, Kentucky grabbed a short-lived lead, but found the Dartmouth pace too fast when George Munroe, crack Indian forward, began dropping baskets from every angle.

At the half, Dartmouth, leading 23 to 13, kept control of the game to the last.

Penn State won from Illinois in the consolation game of the second night's program, 41 to 34.

Eastern Championship Finals.....Dartmouth, 47; Kentucky, 28
Consolation Finals.....Penn State, 41; Illinois, 34

First Round

Dartmouth, 44; Penn State, 39; Kentucky, 46, Illinois, 44

The Western Division

Color and competition were evident in the Western play-offs at Kansas City March 20 and 21, 1942.

Team prestige was upheld by Stanford's towering lads, who, averaging 6 feet 3½ inches in height, were good enough to win the Western title almost as they pleased over Rice and Colorado.

Approximately 8,200 fans attended the opening game as Rice opposed Stanford.

Western Championship Finals.....Stanford, 46; Colorado, 35
Consolation Finals.....Kansas, 55; Rice, 53

First Round

Stanford, 53; Rice, 47; Colorado, 46; Kansas, 44

The Final Game

Gaining momentum with each succeeding year, the World Series of Basketball celebrated its fourth anniversary in 1942 with a tournament that included the greatest collection of collegiate cage personnel ever assembled in the fifty-year history of the game. The final game was held in Kansas City, March 28.

The hand-picked group of eight teams represented the best, basketball had to offer from coast to coast and there was not a team in the lot that did not have at least one of its members named as an All-American on one of the several selections.

The N.C.A.A. tournament of the Golden Anniversary of the game had everything necessary to attract 25,000 to its three nights of play divided between New Orleans and Kansas City.

The two competing teams reached the finals the hard way. Stanford gained its spot only after disposing of Colorado's famed rotating offense and Rice's shoot-and-run club. Dartmouth advanced from the Eastern play-offs over Penn State and Adolph Rupp's mighty Kentucky dribblers, who represented the ultimate in the fast Southeastern Conference.

Final Score

Stanford, 53; Dartmouth, 38

H. G. OLSEN, Ohio State University,
Chairman.

BOXING

THE annual meeting of the Boxing Rules Committee was held at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on March 25, 26 and 27, 1942, during the time of the national tournament. Members of the committee in attendance were: T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University; Dr. Carl P. Schott, Pennsylvania State College; Lt. Com. John S. Merriam, Jr., U. S. Coast Guard Academy; Lt. Tom Caruthers, U.S.N.R., University of Virginia; Lt. Col. E. J. McGaw, and I. F. Toomey, California Aggies. Two members of the committee were absent: George E. Little of Rutgers University due to illness, and Col. W. J. Bleckwenn, Medical Corps, University of Wisconsin, who was then, and is now, on foreign duty with the United States armed forces.

The general trend of the meeting was the discussion of ways and means of perpetuating the sport of boxing in the colleges, and of maintaining the national tournament in a manner that would make it successful both from a competitive standpoint and from that of finances.

The 1942 National Tournament held at Louisiana State University under the management of T. P. Heard was another successful tournament, as far as the type of competition offered was concerned. This tournament, due possibly to the long distance of travel, was not as well attended as many of those in the past. The courtesies extended to all of the contestants was of a very fine caliber, and it is hoped that the good reputation of these tournaments will continue in the future.

The committee recommended to the Executive Committee that the 1943 tournament be held at the University of Wisconsin and it is hoped that the approval of this recommendation will be forthcoming in the very near future. With the facilities for handling a tournament that Wisconsin has to offer and its easier accessibility to various colleges, the committee feels that the 1943 meeting will be one of the best in the history of our organization, both from a competitive standpoint and from financial returns. With the added impetus given to boxing by the requests of the armed forces, it would seem that the transportation problem would not enter too heavily into consideration, as the small number of boxing contestants, representing each institution, would not interfere too greatly with transportation facilities.

The next regular meeting of the committee is planned at the time and site of the next national tournament.

The 1942 Boxing Tournament

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Boxing Tournament was held at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on March 26, 27 and 28, 1942.

The colleges represented were Louisiana State University, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, University of Wisconsin, Miami University, San Jose State College, Syracuse University, Valparaiso University, Michigan State College, University of Florida, Penn State College, Purdue University, and the University of Virginia. There were thirty-five entrants.

The winners in the different events were as follows:

120 pounds	
Donald Harper.....	Southwestern Louisiana Institute
127 pounds	
Dick Miyagawa.....	San Jose State College

135 pounds	
Gene Rankin	Wisconsin
145 pounds	
Warren Jollymore	Wisconsin
155 pounds	
Cliff Lutz	Wisconsin
165 pounds	
Kenneth Rathbun	Virginia
175 pounds	
George Makris	Wisconsin
Heavyweight	
Salvator Mirabito	Syracuse
I. F. TOOMEY, University of California, at Davis, <i>Chairman</i> .	

FENCING

At the last minute it was necessary to change the site of the championships. Upon the recommendation of the Fencing Rules Committee, President Philip Badger approved for the Executive Committee the award of the 1942 Fencing Championships to Washington University, to be held as individual events in men's foil, epee and sabre, on Saturday, March 28, 1942, at St. Louis.

Due to the small number of entries, the Bout Committee permitted competitors to fence in more than one weapon. Eleven men fenced in two weapons and one man in all three.

Because of the scarcity of epee blades, the Bout Committee ruled that epee bouts be fought for one touch. This decision was well publicized prior to the meet. The committee was pleased with the results and recommends the ruling be continued next year.

A total of fifty-six entrants, consisting of forty-two individuals representing eleven colleges, entered the competitions. There were eighteen in foil, eighteen in epee, and twenty in sabre.

The permanent trophy, donated last year by Yale University, was again awarded on a general-merit basis to the college whose entries in all weapons won the largest number of bouts. Ohio State won on the basis of the scores tabulated below.

<i>Place Winners</i>		<i>Yale Trophy</i>	
Foil:			
1. Byron Krieger, Wayne Univ.		Ohio State University.....	34
2. Andre Deladrier, St. Johns		St. Johns University.....	33½
3. Ivan Gilbert, Ohio State		University of Illinois.....	32
Epee:		Rutgers University	28½
1. Ben Burt, Ohio State		University of Chicago.....	21½
2. Andre Deladrier, St. Johns		Washington University	21½
3. Vincent Bower, Wash. Univ.		Northwestern University	14½

Sabre:	Wayne University	12
1. Andre Deladrier, St. Johns	Michigan State College.....	9½
2. Bill Hunt, Ohio State	University of Iowa	5
3. Morris Rudolf, Rutgers	Yale University	4

In view of the war conditions and the late transfer of the meet, the championships were most successful.

JOHN HUFFMAN, New York University,
Chairman.

FOOTBALL

THE Rules Committee's personnel during 1942 was not only affected by the war, but also by the death of Lou H. Mahony who represented the Seventh District. This was not only a loss to the committee, but a great personal loss to the other members. The vacancy was filled by C. W. Hubbard of the University of Denver, but within a few months Coach Hubbard became Major Hubbard and the Seventh District has at present no representative on the committee. In the Fourth District, Bob Zuppke resigned after the 1941 football season and the Nominating Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association proposed Bernie Bierman to fill Bob's unexpired term. Before there was a chance for Bernie to participate in the Committee's activities, he also had become a Major. Fritz Crisler was appointed to fill the vacancy. Things quieted down for a while, but the newspapers have just reported that Bill Bingham is going into the service which leaves the First District without a representative and the committee without a secretary.

When your committee met last January, I asked them to make as few changes as possible, as it was probable that this might be our last meeting for the duration. I felt that the colleges and service camps should not be required to learn many new rules, but rather that coaches and players should be able to concentrate on getting the utmost of physical benefit from the game. The committee agreed with me and, in consequence, there were only a few minor changes and clarifications made. This resulted in a practical stabilization of plays and systems, and greater emphasis than ever before on hard charging lines, hard driving backs, more powerful blocking, and far better tackling. In short, the combat side of the game was emphasized and severity of the play greatly increased. With the advantage, however, of the liberal substitution rule put into effect in 1941, injuries were kept to a minimum.

Apparently there were only two things in the rules which

troubled the officials. The first was the Supplemental Note which attempted to eliminate the constant calling of "both teams offside." This caused little trouble on the field, for the very presence of that note led to less of the promiscuous charging across the line. Fearing a penalty if they were the first to charge, the attacking team was careful to await its starting signal, and the team on defense paid more attention to the snap of the ball and less to the movement of opponents. In only a few cases were attempts made by the team in possession of the ball to draw the opponents offside, and the officials had a weapon to stop that in Rule 7, Section 3, Article 4, which has been in the rules for many years.

The other rule which was not thoroughly understood was that which covers substitutions or "time out" during the last two minutes of either half. The thing that most officials failed to grasp was that the matter of stopping the watch or letting it run is entirely in the hands of the referee after a team's three legal "time-outs" are exhausted. The mechanics indicated for the last two minutes of play in either half are for use unless the referee thinks either team is trying to profit by calling for "time-out" or sending in a substitute (the equivalent of a "time-out") in which case he throws the above-mentioned mechanics out of the window and runs the watch as his judgment dictates.

The season of 1942 was easily the most interesting and exciting season of football we have had in many years. Perhaps the quality of the play was not as high as in other years, but the abandon with which the teams played made for continual upsets. After all it is the spirit that counts in football. Courage and drive are of far more value than smoothly executed plays, which are the result of tiresome and continued drill, often sapping the desire of the boys to play the game. The presence of so many sophomores, and, in many cases freshmen, on the teams, made for a spirit and enthusiasm on the squads, far in excess of former years. In short, the kids were actually having fun even in practice.

Officiating on the whole was good and decisions were accepted by coaches, players, newspaper men and spectators with more equanimity than has been usual in the past. The officials in some sections, however, were lax in the proper enforcement of the substitution rule and allowed the game to drag. Some mistakes were made, as is the case every season, but real "bulls" seemed to be absent judging from the reports received.

As yet I have had no reports from Professor Floyd Eastwood as to fatalities, but doubtless he will report to the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association before its meeting.

As to next year, I am sure, barring a government order forbidding the playing of football, there will be intercollegiate football in 1943. Your committee cannot conceive of any more inane thing than to discourage the sport which, more than any other, fits boys for combat service. Yet, rumors persist that football next year may be limited to the intramural type. If this is done, intramural football, of course, will die on the vine. The thing which vitalizes is the intercollegiate contest. If you turn off the sun, you will not grow many pumpkins.

WALTER R. OKESON, Lehigh University,
Chairman.

GYMNASTICS

THE meet was held at the United States Naval Academy on March 28, 1942.

The representation was as follows: Eight teams and colleges, namely, Army, Chicago, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Navy, Penn State, and Temple. There were one hundred individual entrants on individual application, and nine all-around men.

Team Scores

1. Illinois	39 points	5. Chicago	17 points
2. Penn State	30 points	6. U. S. Naval Acad.	13 points
3. Minnesota	23 points	7. U. S. Military Acad.	12 points
4. Temple	20 points	8. Maryland	0 points

Individual Champions:

Long Horse	E. Shanken, Chicago	68.31
Rope Climb	W. D. Cox, Navy	4.0 sec. (20-foot rope)
Horizontal Bar	N. Boardman, Temple	263 points
Flying Rings	J. M. Parker, Navy	253 points
Parallel Bars	H. Zimmerman, Penn State	270 points
Tumbling	G. Szypula, Temple	285 points
Side Horse	C. C. Cobb, Illinois	260 points

All-Around Championship:

1. N. Loken, Minnesota	1233.8	4. L. R. Fina, Illinois	982.1
2. C. C. Cobb, Illinois	1100.5	5. S. Rudman, Penn State	947.3
3. C. Shanken, Chicago	1094.6	6. J. L. Adkins, Illinois	848.4

A meeting of the rules committee was held at the time of the meet. All members were present with the exception of C. B. Hollingsworth, University of California at Los Angeles. The committee unanimously adopted several new and rather drastic changes in the rules.

MAXIMILIAN YOUNGER, Temple University,
Chairman.

ICE HOCKEY

THE annual meeting of the Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, March 27 and 28. There were present Prettyman, Keller, Harmon, Thomas, Snively, Vaughan, Bushnell and Tirrell, members of the committee and advisory committee and E. W. Stanley, representing the Amateur Athletic Union.

Suggestions for changes in the rules were carefully considered, but only one major change and several clarifications were made. The major change, considered for several years, allows forward passing in the first two zones. This change opens and speeds up the attack, reduces whistles, and prevents the excessive use of the power play. Apparently, it is working out well, as much favorable comment has already been made on the early games this season.

Transportation facilities and scarcity of labor are causing many schools to give up ice hockey this winter. This is unfortunate as the game is ideal for the war physical fitness program, and schools should attempt to carry on with nearby competition and include ice hockey as an intramural activity.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN, Hamilton College,
Chairman.

LACROSSE

DURING the first year of the war, colleges and universities supporting lacrosse completed their schedules, despite the fact that some of the institutions had adopted an accelerated academic program, necessitating an early closing of the spring term.

Although unexpected coaching changes had to be made and schedules adjusted to meet the emergency, the game apparently was not hampered seriously.

The new Lacrosse Guide was received enthusiastically. In as much as only minor rules changes had been made, and these very few in number, the game itself has not been affected.

The final adoption of the sport by Drexel Institute added to the number of colleges playing lacrosse in the Second District.

Princeton University was awarded the Wingate Memorial Trophy for having the outstanding team in the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

The annual contest between an all-star team representing the North and an all-star team representing the South was

played in Baltimore in June. This game resulted in a victory for the Northern team.

At a meeting of the Rules Committee held in New York City on December 13, it was decided that no rules changes should be made for the duration of the war. The feeling of the colleges generally was that, wherever possible, inter-collegiate schedules should be carried out.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER, Rutgers University,
Chairman.

SWIMMING

THE Nineteenth Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Swimming Championships were held at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on March 27 and 28. This meet, the third conducted under the auspices of the Harvard Swimming Association, was most successful and continued the high standard of performance and administration associated with the Harvard meets. Although there was some falling off in the number of entries and in the number of colleges represented because of uncertainties due to war conditions, the entry was a most representative one.

Colleges entered

Amherst	Minnesota	Southern California
Bowdoin	Navy	Springfield
Chicago	North Carolina	Syracuse
Dartmouth	Northwestern	Tennessee
Harvard	Occidental	Texas
Iowa State	Ohio State	Texas A & M
Iowa	Pennsylvania	Wayne
Massachusetts State	Princeton	Williams
Michigan	Rensselaer	Yale
Michigan State	Rutgers	

Entries

Different Colleges	29	Teams in medley relay	11
Different Individuals	137	Teams in free-style relay	11
Entries in flat races	200		

Although only one National Collegiate record and three pool records were broken, there were outstanding performances in all races and the general level of performance was as high as in any meet ever held under N.C.A.A. auspices. This was also true of the diving, where there were more outstanding performers, although possibly not quite so many brilliant ones.

It was gratifying to note that more colleges continue to be represented in the scoring lists. Two years ago only thirteen colleges were represented in scoring, last year, sixteen and this year seventeen.

Team Scores

Yale	71	Harvard	4
Michigan	39	Iowa	4
Ohio State	34	Minnesota	2
Princeton	9	No. Carolina	2
Rutgers	9	Williams	2
Dartmouth	7	Amherst	1
Northwestern	7	Pennsylvania	1
Mass State	6	Wayne	1
Occidental	5		

The meetings of the various bodies such as the National Collegiate Athletic Association Rules Committee, college coaches, interscholastic coaches and the various sub-committees were held as in years past. Harvard, the host institution, invited all officials and coaches to a Saturday noon luncheon, where Director Bingham of Harvard and Henry Ortlund of the United States Naval Academy, discussed the future conduct of swimming as a war-time sport, as well as a safety skill.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Committee especially wishes to extend its thanks to William Bingham, Director of Athletics, Harold Ulen, Swimming Coach and to Carroll Getchell for their generous hospitality which made this meet one to look back on with great satisfaction and pride.

At the Rules Committee meeting held at the time of the championships, the following suggested changes were made: In interscholastic dual and championship meet programs, the 200-yard free style may be swum as event number 3 (page 136-'42 Guide) by mutual consent and this distance is to be added and recognized by the Records Committee. (Page 139-'42 Guide).

Page 146 — 1st Paragraph: In dual and championship meets contestants, swimmers and divers may be clad in full swimming suits or trunks. Trunks must be made of a non-transparent fabric with a built-in or separate supporter, about five inches in width, running the full length of the front of the trunks. Trunks must fit over the top of the hip bone, fit snugly, be straight around the legs (not high on the outside of the leg), fully covering the buttocks.

Page 140, Section 10, add after "full swimming suit" "or trunks."

Page 190 — Paragraph 14, Awards: At the end of the first sentence add, "and medals for fifth place."

R. J. H. KIPHUTH, Yale University,
Chairman.

TRACK AND FIELD

THE Twenty-First Annual National Collegiate Track and Field Championships were held at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln on June 12 and 13. In order to accommodate many of the colleges and universities who had accelerated academic programs and were holding their examinations early, the meet was moved up a week from its usual date. A number of the competitors had enlisted in the armed forces and were unable to be there, but despite this fact, it was an unusually fine meet, with an entry list comprising fifty-seven colleges and universities, with a total of 131 men entered. It was a representative entry, with practically every district in the United States sending its best men.

One of the unusual features of this meet was the fact that it was held at twilight. It was an interesting experiment, and I believe helped build up the crowd. A total of \$3473.04 was taken in in the two days, which resulted in a net profit of \$1400.93. This was allocated to the competitors winning points.

For the eighth consecutive year, the team championship was won by Coach Dean Cromwell's University of Southern California team, which scored the amazing total of 85½ points. Ohio State was the runner-up, with 44½ points, and the University of California was third with 30½, closely followed by the University of Nebraska with 29. The meet was featured by some remarkable performances and a number of former champions were dethroned.

A military feature was added to the meet with a one-mile relay event, a relay team from the Great Lakes Station competing against a team made up of contestants from the Middle West and one from the West coast. The Middle West team with the great runner, Lyda from Oklahoma, won out in a beautiful race.

The opening event, the mile run, was one of the finest races we have ever had. Ginn of Nebraska defeated Weed of Southern California, and MacMitchell of New York University in a photo finish. Davis, of the University of California, gave a great exhibition in the 100 and 220-yard. Ewell of Penn State was unfortunately injured in a practice broad jump, and the great sprinting duel that had been expected was off. Wright of Ohio State was another double winner, taking both the high and low hurdles. Still another exceptional event was the contest between Lyda of Oklahoma and Kane of Indiana, the former winning the great race down the stretch.

Following the wishes of the Executive Committee of the

National Collegiate Athletic Association, no formal meeting of the Track and Field Committee was held. A number of representatives, however, were present, and an informal meeting of these members and representative track coaches from all the districts was held. It was voted that no rule changes be made, and that this policy be adopted, for the duration at least. It was also their feeling that track and field athletics were a very essential part of any program of physical hardening for the students in colleges, universities and high schools, and that the sport should definitely be continued as much as possible. It was the feeling of this representative group that the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships should be held next spring, and that the location of the school holding the meet should be a central one as far as possible.

An All-American College Track and Field Team was selected after the meet, the team being composed of three men from each event. Marks made during the year were taken into consideration, and it was felt that the team selected this year was one of the finest we have had.

Mile Run

Leslie MacMitchell, New York U.
LeRoy Weed U. So. Calif.
Robert Ginn U. of Nebraska

Broad Jump

William Christopher Rice U.
Norwell Ewell Penn State
Dallas Dupre Ohio State

Pole Vault

Gwinn Smith U. of California
Harold Hunt U. of Nebraska
Jack DeField U. of Minn.
A. Richmond Marcum, U. of N. H.

High Jump

Adam Berry Southern U.
Forrester Greene U. So. Calif.
Pete Watkins Texas A. & M.

Javelin Throw

Robert Biles U. of Calif.
Robert White Army
Ed Wibbels U. of Nebraska

Shot Put

Al Blozis Georgetown U.
Carl Merritt U. So. Calif.
James Delaney U. Notre Dame

Discus Throw

Robert Fitch U. of Minn.
Al Blozis Georgetown U.
Robert Johnston Ohio State

440-Yard Run

Cliff Bourland U. So. Calif.
John Wachtler U. So. Calif.
Arkie Erwin Louisiana State

100-Yard Dash

Hal Davis U. of Calif.
Norwell Ewell Penn State
Leo Tarrant, Ala. State Teachers

120-Yard High Hurdles

Robert Wright Ohio State
William Cumms Rice U.
John Saunders Miami U.-Ohio

220-Yard Dash

Hal Davis U. of Calif.
Norwell Ewell Penn State
Leo Tarrant, Ala. State Teachers

880-Yard Run

Campbell Kane U. of Indiana
William Lyda U. of Oklahoma
Robert Renberg U. of Illinois

Two-Mile Run

Oliver Hunter U. Notre Dame
Arthur Cazaris Fresno State
LeRoy Weed U. So. Calif.

220-Yard Low Hurdles

Roy Buick Texas A. & M.
Harold Stickel U. of Pitt.
Robert Wright Ohio State

KENNETH L. WILSON, Northwestern University,
Chairman.

WRESTLING

THE Fifteenth Annual National Collegiate Wrestling Tournament was held at Michigan State College, Lansing, Michigan, on March 27 and 28.

The meet was conspicuous for the large number of close, exciting matches and for a minimum of stalling on the part of the contestants. This was due, in considerable part, to the fact that the referees enforced the rules regarding stalling, etc., more strictly than in any previous meet.

This year's tournament was notable, too, because all eight of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association champions participated in the meet for the first time in its history and six of the eight Big Ten champions also participated. The geographical distribution was surprisingly broad, considering the shortage of rubber and other handicaps incident to the war. One institution on the Pacific Coast was represented, one from the Southwest, one from New England, two from the Rocky Mountain region, six from the East (exclusive of New England) and twelve from the Middle West. The competition between Oklahoma A & M College and Michigan State College for the team championship was very close and it was not until the final match of the tournament that Oklahoma A & M College finally outscored the Michigan State team, which had built up a decided advantage in the earlier matches of the meet. The team scores were as follows:

Team Scores

Name of Institution	Total Points	Name of Institution	Total Points
Oklahoma A & M College	31	University of Pennsylvania	6
Michigan State College	26	University of Illinois	6
Pennsylvania State College	10	Iowa State Teachers College	5
University of Michigan	8	Cornell College	4
United States Naval Acad.	7	Kansas State College	2
Kent State University	7	University of Nebraska	2
Purdue University	7	Princeton University	1

The following institutions participated but scored no points: Alfred University, University of Denver, Illinois State Normal University, Iowa State College, Ohio University, Rutgers University, San Jose State College, Wesleyan University and University of Wyoming.

Summary of Individual Place Winners

Division	Champion	Second	Third	Fourth
121 lbs.	M. Jennings (Mich. State)	MacDonald (Purdue)	Ridenour (Penn. State)	Kopel (Michigan)
128 lbs.	B. Jennings (Mich. State)	Marks (Okla. A & M)	Harry (Penn. State)	Matovina (Purdue)
136 lbs.	Maxwell (Mich. State)	Bishop (Cornell Col.)	Talbutt (Okla. A & M)	Taylor (Princeton)

145 lbs.	Arndt (Okla. A & M)	M. Johnson (Michigan)	Alexander (Penn. State)	Coppie (Nebraska)
155 lbs.	Logan (Okla. A & M)	Seabrooke (Illinois)	Merrill (Mich. State)	Bennett (Navy)
165 lbs.	Smith (Okla. A & M)	Carmichael (Navy)	Courtright (Michigan)	Rader (Kent State)
175 lbs.	DiBattista (Pennsylvania)	Martin (La. St. Tch.)	Chronister (Kans. State)	Berry (Illinois)
Heavy-weight	Arma (Okla. A & M)	Porowski (Kent State)	Ruggieri (Purdue)	Swift (Navy)

Six former National Collegiate champions, five from the 1941 meet and one from the previous year, participated and all six succeeded in defending their championships.

The Wrestling Coaches Association trophy for the outstanding wrestler in the meet was awarded to David Arndt of Oklahoma A & M College. The trophy awarded to the individual winning the greatest number of falls was won by Charles H. Ridenour of Pennsylvania State College.

The annual business meeting of the Wrestling Coaches Association was held in connection with the tournament, with President James Reed of Princeton University presiding. In the absence of the secretary, Austin Bishop of the University of Pennsylvania, who had entered the service, Raymond Swartz of the United States Naval Academy was appointed acting secretary. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of proposed changes in the rules and to the importance of a knowledge of wrestling to men in the armed forces.

The Coaches Association again had films made of the important features of the meet. These are available to all educational institutions.

The following officers for 1943 were elected: President, Fendley Collins, Michigan State College; Vice President, Arthur Griffith, Oklahoma A. & M.; Secretary-Treasurer, Raymond Swartz, United States Military Academy.

On Thursday afternoon and evening preceding the tournament a wrestling clinic and rules interpretation meeting was held. At the evening clinic an interesting demonstration was given of police holds, judo and bone-breaking wrestling holds of value to members of our armed forces. Following this demonstration Michigan State College entertained the members of the College Wrestling Coaches Association and the Wrestling Rules Committee at a buffet-smoker at the Hotel Olds. The college acted as host to the visiting coaches and officials at a luncheon in the Student Union on the final day of the meet.

The annual meeting of the Rules Committee was held in conjunction with the wrestling tournament. Six sessions and numerous informal conferences were held. A few

changes in the wrestling rules were approved but later, by mail vote, it was decided to retain for the coming year the rules which were adopted for 1942.

Owing to the practical value of a knowledge of wrestling to the members of the armed forces, the Rules Committee believes that intercollegiate and intramural wrestling should be continued and expanded to the greatest possible degree and therefore, the committee is in favor of a continuation of the National Collegiate Tournament for the duration, if at all possible. General announcement regarding this will be made as soon as a definite decision can be reached.

The Wrestling Rules Committee takes this opportunity to thank the local management at Michigan State College for the entertainment and many courtesies extended to the visiting contestants, coaches and committee members. One coach expressed the sentiments of all of the visitors when he said, "The Michigan State College management has set a standard toward which all future managements must aim."

R. G. CLAPP, University of Nebraska,
Chairman.

REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES

CROSS COUNTRY

THE Fifth Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Varsity Cross-Country Championships were held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, November 21, 1942.

There were contestants in the meet representing colleges located in nine states ranging from Iowa in the West to Rhode Island and Connecticut in the East, and Mississippi in the South. Colleges located in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island were represented by starters.

Number of colleges competing complete teams.....	9
Total number of colleges competing	16
Total number of contestants starting	64
Total number of contestants finishing	63

The length of the course was four miles. The course and meet record was established by Oliver Hunter III, Notre Dame '43. The former course and meet record was 20:32.3 established by Frederick L. Wilt, Indiana, in 1942.

The medal winners were as follows:

- Gold: Ollie Hunter, Notre Dame '43; Earl Mitchell, Indiana '44; LeRoy C. Schwartzkopf, Yale '44; Robert C. Nichols, Rhode Island '43; Norman Gordon, Penn State '43.
- Silver: Clarence L. Dunn, Illinois '44; Curtis C. Stone, Penn State '44; John Twomey, Western Illinois '45; Gerald Karver, Penn State '45; Charles A. Labatka, Indiana '44.
- Bronze: William J. Scott, Michigan State '43; Tom Judge, Indiana '45; McClain Smith, Penn State '44; Virgil S. Alston, Miami '43; Paul Kendall, Indiana '43.

Team Scores:

1—(Indiana University 2-8-10-13-24-(25)-(36)).....	57
(Pennsylvania State College 4-6-7-11-29-(42)-(46)).....	57
3—Rhode Island State College 3-16-17-21-22-(23).....	79
4—Michigan State College 9-18-19-30-32-(48)-(52).....	108
5—University of Illinois 5-20-26-38-45.....	134
6—University of Notre Dame 1-14-39-44-47-(51).....	145
7—Miami University 12-31-34-37-40-(53).....	154
8—Purdue University 15-28-33-41-43.....	160
9—Cornell College 27-36-49-50-54.....	216

The National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches Association passed by unanimous vote a motion that a recommenda-

tion be forwarded to the officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association that Michigan State College again be asked to act as host for the National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross-Country Championships on Monday, November 22, 1943, at 12:10 p.m.

Officers of the National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches Association for the year 1942-43 are as follows: Hermon E. Phillips, Purdue University, President; George L. Rider, Miami University, Vice President; Lauren P. Brown, Michigan State College, Secretary; Paul K. Scott, Cornell College, Treasurer.

The cross-country coaches took a definite stand on the value of running in the national physical hardening program. The following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote: The National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches Association points out that running is a basic conditioner for all sport activities and is especially timely for all war-conditioning activities. It is our recommendation that cross country, distance running, and hiking be made more use of by high schools and colleges and all other groups in their physical hardening courses.

RALPH YOUNG, Michigan State College,
Chairman.

GOLF

THE National Collegiate Athletic Association's 1942 Championship was played at South Bend Country Club, South Bend, Indiana, June 22 to 27, sponsored by the University of Notre Dame. The course was in excellent shape, with fine weather conditions, and Notre Dame did a splendid job as host.

The field of 141 contestants was represented by forty-one colleges. Twenty-three full teams were entered, but, owing to the fact that at the last minute many of the boys were called into service, there were only fourteen full teams in the championship.

In team standing, Stanford and Louisiana State University tied for first place at 590, and Northwestern University was third at 597. The scores for the Stanford team were as follows: R. Brownell, 146; G. E. Traphagen, 146; F. Tatum, Jr., 146; D. H. Doud, 152. This was Stanford's fourth win in five years. The scores for Louisiana State University were E. Stewart, 141; D. Morey, 146; J. Killen, 151; J. Wittenberg, 152.

Dick Haskell of Northwestern University was medalist with a score of 142. This score of 142 ties the all-time qual-

ifying record that was made by Earl Stewart. (This year Earl Stewart did not compete for the qualifying medal.)

In the driving contest, R. W. Boynton of Princeton University averaged 256 yards for three drives. The longest drive was made by Herb Rose of Minnesota with 274 yards.

Frank Tatum, Jr., of Stanford University won the individual championship in the finals over Manuel de la Torre of Northwestern University.

The results of the East-West match which was played before the start of the regular tournament was tied this year 5-5, with a twenty-man team representing the East and a twenty-man team representing the West. This keeps the series tied since this contest was started.

There was no play-off in the qualifying rounds this year, and a score of 155 qualified.

TED PAYSEUR,
Sec'y-Treas.

CHARLES EVANS,
Chairman.

TENNIS

THE National Collegiate Tennis Tournament for 1942 was held at Tulane University in New Orleans during the week of June 22nd. Frederick R. Schroeder, Jr., of Stanford was the winner. Larry Dee also of Stanford, was runner-up in the singles and the two men paired to win the doubles as well. In spite of its being a war year the entry was fairly representative, and there was plenty of good competition.

The results of the tournament were as follows:

Singles

Third Round

Fred R. Schroeder (Stanford) beat David Bryant, Jr. (Austin) 6-1, 6-0
Robert Odman (Wash.) beat Olen Parks (Notre Dame) 6-1, 6-3
Robert Jake (Northw.) beat John Hickman (Texas) 2-6, 9-7, 6-2
Jack Rodgers (Rice) beat Louis Schopfer (Tulane) 4-6, 6-2, 7-5
William Reedy (Southern Calif.) beat Joseph Ball (Texas) 6-1, 6-4
James Wade (Stanford) beat Sterling Lord (Grinnell) 6-1, 6-4
Harris Everett (N. Carolina) beat Herbert D. Hoover (Mich.) 6-2, 6-0
Eric Pratt (Kalamazoo) beat Hardy B. Fowler (Naval Academy) 1-6, 6-3, 6-1
Walter Driver (Texas) beat Daniel D. Canale (Notre Dame) 4-6, 7-5, 6-1
Elston Wyatt (Naval Acad.) beat H. Frank Beeman (Mich.) 6-2, 6-3
Laurence Dee (Stanford) beat William Culver (Kalamazoo) 6-4, 6-2
Ralph Hart (Grinnell) beat Guy Garber (Miami) 4-6, 6-2, 6-2
Seymour Greenberg (Northw.) beat Vincent Destefano (Southwestern Louisiana) 6-2, 6-2
Emery Nesle (Stanford) beat Robert E. Faught (Notre Dame) 10-8, 8-6
Earl Bartlett (Tulane) beat Calvin Friedman (New York U.) 6-1, 6-1
William Pou (Texas) beat Ray Gladman (Rice) 10-8, 6-1

Fourth Round
 Schroeder beat Odman 8-6, 6-1 Wyatt beat Driver 6-1, 6-4
 Rodgers beat Jake 6-2, 4-6, 9-7 Dee beat Hart 6-1, 8-6
 Reedy beat Wade 6-3, 6-0 Neale beat Greenberg 0-6, 8-6, 6-3
 Everett beat Pratt 6-8, 6-4, 6-0 Bartlett beat Pou 6-4, 6-3

Fifth Round
 Schroeder beat Rodgers 6-2, 6-3 Dee beat Wyatt 6-2, 1-6, 6-3
 Reedy beat Everett 6-0, 6-4 Neale beat Bartlett 6-2, 6-4

Semi-final Round
 Schroeder beat Reedy 6-1, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4
 Dee beat Neale 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 7-5

Final Round
 Fred R. Schroeder beat Laurence Dee 6-3, 0-6, 6-2, 6-3

Doubles

Second Round
 Hickman-Driver beat Greenberg-Jake 3-6, 6-1, 7-5
 Wade-Neale beat Beeman-Hoover 6-3, 6-0
 Canale-Faught beat Culver-Pratt 6-2, 6-2
 Schroeder-Dee beat Rodgers-Gladman 6-4, 13-11
 Parks-Ford beat Wyatt-Fowler 7-5, 4-6, 6-3
 Bartlett-Schopfer beat Lord-Hart 6-4, 1-6, 6-4

Third Round
 Wade-Neale beat Canale-Faught 6-2, 6-3
 Schroeder-Dee beat Parks-Ford 7-9, 6-0, 6-0
 Bartlett-Schopfer beat Blalock-Pou 6-3, 6-2

Semi-final Round
 Wade-Neale beat Hickman-Driver 6-1, 6-1, 6-4
 Schroeder-Dee beat Bartlett-Schopfer 6-4, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2

Final Round
 Fred R. Schroeder-Laurence Dee beat James Wade-
 Emery Neale 6-3, 6-3, 6-1

CHARLES E. GARLAND,
Acting Chairman.

NOTE: During the year 1942, national championships have been held in basketball, boxing, fencing, gymnastics, swimming, track and field, wrestling, cross country, golf and tennis. The financial statements of the championships may be found in Appendix I.

APPENDIX I

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF TOURNAMENTS AND TREASURER'S REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1942 BASKETBALL PLAY-OFFS AND FINAL GAME

Eastern Division

Tulane University Gymnasium, March 20 and 21, 1942
 New Orleans, La.

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$5,623.95
Program Receipts	126.22
Concessions	252.32
Total Receipts	\$6,002.49

Disbursements:

Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 66.46
Other Advertising	50.25
Supplies	27.06
Clerical Expense	10.97
Postage	69.98
Telephone and Telegraph	22.65
Meetings (Committee, Press, etc.)	127.70
Printing Tickets	256.03
Ticket Sellers, Ticket Takers and Ushers	99.00
Ticket Refund	9.00
Glenn M. Adams, Referee, Fee	100.00
Glenn M. Adams, Expenses	91.20
Beggs Snyder, Referee, Fee	100.00
Beggs Snyder, Expenses	111.28
J. E. Coogan, Referee, Fee	100.00
J. E. Coogan, Expenses	131.61
H. Paillet, Referee, Fee	100.00
H. Paillet, Expense	10.00
Guarantees and Travel Expenses to Competitors	
Dartmouth	1,398.27
Kentucky	1,009.96
Penn. State	1,465.85
Illinois	1,339.26
Equipment, Implements	122.40
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	110.08
Public Address System	35.60
Buildings and Ground Expense	185.70
Federal and State Taxes	824.46
Total Disbursements	7,974.97
Loss Eastern Play-offs	\$1,972.48

Western Division

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, March 20 and 21, 1942

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$11,950.72
Federal and State Sales Taxes Collected	1,543.88
Program Receipts (Including Advertising)	728.61

Total Receipts \$14,223.21

Disbursements:

Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 2.18
Other Advertising	40.60
Postage, Telephone Tolls, Telegrams, Express	42.97
Clerical Expense	4.74
Bands and Entertainment	163.00
Refund on Block Ticket Purchase	30.50
Louis House, Referee, Fee	100.00
Oscar Herigstad, Referee, Fee	100.00
Oscar Herigstad, Expenses	106.87
Emil Piluso, Referee, Fee	100.00
Emil Piluso, Expenses	216.61
Abb Curtis, Referee, Fee	100.00
Abb Curtis, Expenses	85.19
H. W. Selvidge, Scorer, Fee	20.00
Don Caps, Timer, Fee	20.00
G. V. Bourrette, Announcer, Fee	20.00
Roy A. Watkins, Checker, Fee	20.00
Roy A. Watkins, Expenses	1.12
R. E. Peters, Supervisor, Fee	50.00
R. E. Peters, Expenses	8.75
Mark Cox, Publicity	50.00
Mark Cox, Expenses	100.00
Travel Expense of Committee Members	97.28
Guarantees and Travel Expense of Competitors	
University of Colorado	912.25
University of Kansas	331.76
Rice Institute	885.00
Stanford University	2,090.76
Equipment — Basketballs	58.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	298.30
Buildings and Grounds Expense	2,413.20
Program Expense — Printing	207.81
Sellers' Commissions	185.02
Federal and State Taxes	1,543.88

Total Disbursements \$10,405.79

Net Receipts \$3,817.42

Final Game
Municipal Auditorium, March 28, 1942

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$5,313.36
Federal and State Sales Taxes Collected	690.99
Program Receipts (Including Advertising)	360.64

Other Income — Sale of Broadcasting Rights 35.00

Total Receipts \$6,399.99

Disbursements:

Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 1.08
Other Advertising	47.25
Postage, Telephone Tolls, Telegrams, Express	7.45
Clerical Expense	5.00
Bands and Entertainment	109.50
Abb Curtis, Referee, Fee	75.00
Abb Curtis, Expenses	70.19
Glenn N. Adams, Referee, Fee	75.00
Glenn N. Adams, Expenses	79.15
H. W. Selvidge, Timer	5.00
Don Caps, Scorer	5.00
G. V. Bourrette, Announcer	5.00
Roy A. Watkins, Checker	5.00
R. E. Peters, Supervisor	25.00
Mark Cox, Publicity	50.00
Mark Cox, Expenses	67.17
Travel Expense of Committee Members	134.78
Guarantees and Travel Expense of Competitors	
Dartmouth College	1,861.27
Stanford University	490.00
Equipment — Basketball	14.79
Buildings and Grounds Expense	1,076.17
Program Expense — Printing	103.91
Sellers' Commissions	92.51
Federal and State Taxes	690.99
Contract Deposit for 1943 Games	1.00

Total Disbursements \$5,097.21

Net Receipts \$1,302.78

Summary

Receipts:

Gross Receipts, Eastern Play-off	\$ 6,002.49
Gross Receipts, Western Play-off	14,223.21
Gross Receipts, Final Game	6,399.99

Total Receipts \$26,625.69

Disbursements:

Eastern Play-off	\$ 7,974.97
Western Play-off	10,405.79
Final Game	5,097.21
Trophies, Eastern Play-off	206.66
Trophies, Western Play-off	191.28
Trophies, Final Game	224.41
General Administrative Expenses	201.43
Committee Expenses	712.09
Uncollected Concessions	250.00

Total Disbursements \$25,263.84

Net Receipts \$1,361.85

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1942 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Louisiana State University, March 26-27, 28, 1942

Receipts:

Ticket Sales		
325 Children at .27	\$ 87.75	
628 Ringsides at \$1.50	942.00	
1,239 Gen. Adms. at 1.00	1,239.00	
2,066 Students at .50	1,033.00	
39 Season at \$4.05	157.95	
3 Season at \$2.70	8.10	\$3,467.80
Federal Tax Collected		363.40
Entry Fees		66.00
Program Receipts		53.04
Concessions		21.08
Total Receipts		\$3,971.32

Disbursements:

Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 25.00
Printing Programs	48.00
Other Advertising (Photos)	26.45
Postage	26.79
Clerical Expenses	33.30
Committee Meetings, Press, etc.	255.14
Printing Tickets	37.00
Ticket Sellers, Takers, Guards and Ushers	226.65
Officials Fees and Expenses	580.20
Travel Expenses of Games Committee Members	675.26
Equipment (Gloves and Testing Scales)	120.30
Awards	312.48
Badges	14.96
Express	.60
Telephone and Telegraph	21.96
Federal and State Taxes	363.40
Total Disbursements	\$2,777.49
Net Receipts	\$1,193.83

Distribution of Net Receipts

Net Receipts as Above	\$1,193.83
Travel Expenses to Competitors	\$1,072.29
10 per cent of Net Receipts to N. C. A. A.	119.38
Balance to N. C. A. A.	2.16
Total to N. C. A. A.	\$1,193.83
	121.54

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1942 FENCING TOURNAMENT

Washington University, St. Louis, March 28,

Receipts:

Ticket Sales, 36 at 50c	\$ 18.00
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Entry Fees, 56 at \$1.00 56.00

Total Receipts \$ 74.00

Disbursements:

Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 3.15
Postage	10.79
Telephone and Telegraph	3.81
Supplies	8.90
Ticket Seller and Taker	5.00
Medals	19.47
Federal Tax	2.11
Public Address System	5.00
Total Disbursements	\$ 58.23
Net Receipts	\$ 15.77
10 per cent to N. C. A. A.	1.58
Balance of Profits Deposited with N. C. A. A.	14.19
Total to N. C. A. A.	\$ 15.77

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1942 GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, March 28, 1942

Receipts:

Entry Fees	\$ 83.00
Reimbursement From Seven Colleges for Meals Furnished	51.75
Total Receipts	\$ 134.75

Disbursements:

Officials' Fees and Expenses	\$ 80.65
Equipment, Signs, Badges	11.70
Printing Programs	40.00
Meeting of Officials Prior to Meet	15.50
Meals Furnished Contestants	57.40
Total Disbursements	\$ 205.25
Deficit Assumed by U. S. Naval Academy	\$ 70.50

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1942 SWIMMING MEET

Harvard University, March 27 and 28, 1942

Receipts:

Ticket Sales		
171 at 50c	\$ 85.50	
694 at 68c	471.92	
320 at 50c	160.00	
1,292 at 68c	\$ 878.56	\$1,595.98
Federal Tax Collected		163.99
Entry Fees		243.00

Program Receipts 1,037 at 15c	155.55
Total Receipts	\$2,158.52

Disbursements:

Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 26.50
Supplies—Stationery, Stencils, etc.	14.07
Clerical Expense	82.18
Postage	26.85
Telephone and Telegraph	5.40
Publicity Director	50.00
Printing Tickets	26.50
Ticket Sellers and Takers	52.00
Awards—Plaques and Medals	175.28
Cartridges	25
Medical Services	30.00
Laundry—1,800 Towels	18.00
Public Address System	30.00
Buildings—Labor	44.48
Programs—Printing and Sellers	
Commissions	157.55
Federal Taxes	163.99
Badges	16.47
Signs	11.00
Cards—Judges' and Timers'	10.00
Total Disbursements	\$ 940.52
Net Receipts	\$1,218.00

Distribution of Net Receipts

10 per cent to N. C. A. A.	\$ 121.80
Pro-Rated to Competitors	1,096.20
	\$1,218.00

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1942 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Tulane University, New Orleans, June 22-27, 1942

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	
457 at 25c	\$ 114.25
130 at 50c	65.00
62 at 75c	46.50
11 at \$2.30	25.30
	\$ 251.05
Entry Fees	\$ 187.00
Program Advertising	160.75
Profit on Sale of Coca-Cola	45.48
Sale of Used Tennis Balls	15.40
Total Receipts	\$ 659.68

Disbursements:

Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 7.25
Supplies	14.40
Postage	30.00

Telephone and Telegraph	21.52
Supper for Players and Committee	91.40
Miscellaneous Expenses	17.50
Printing Tickets	7.60
Ticket Sellers and Takers	16.00
Awards	122.82
Equipment—Tennis Balls	80.85
Grounds—Labor	12.15
Police and Ushers	27.00
Program—Printing	38.35
Federal and State Taxes	43.37

Total Disbursements	\$ 530.21
Net Receipts	\$ 129.47

Distribution of Net Receipts

100 per cent to N. C. A. A.	\$ 129.47
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1942 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

University of Nebraska, June 12 and 13, 1942

Receipts:

Entry Fees	\$ 20.00
Program Sales Friday	138.53
Friday Gate Receipts	650.30
Program Sales Saturday	259.51
Saturday Gate Receipts	2,404.70
Total Receipts	\$3,473.04

Disbursements:

Helpers, Workers, etc.	\$ 110.23
Police	48.00
Ticket Sellers, Takers	183.50
Announcer	141.23
Starter	100.00
Tickets	20.80
Public Address System	60.80
Printing	22.02
Advertising	42.81
Medals	231.60
K. L. Wilson, Expenses	66.40
Lt. Com. J. Russell Cook, Great Lakes	
Naval Training Station	138.40
Collector of Internal Revenue	281.69
Telephone and Telegraph	13.18
Contestants' Numbers	6.62
Stamps, Entry Blanks, Envelopes, Tickets	48.12
Printing Programs	134.87
Miscellaneous Expenses	51.52
Total Disbursements	\$1,721.88
Net Profit	1,751.16

Distribution of Net Receipts

20 per cent to N. C. A. A.	350.23
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Pro-Rated to Competitors	1,400.93
	<u>\$1,751.14</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1942 WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

Michigan State College, March 27 and 28, 1942

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	
213 at 45c	\$ 95.85
340 at 68c	231.20
326 at 27c	88.02
Federal Tax Collected	
Plus 26 Comps.	45.85
Entry Fees	160.00
Appropriated by Michigan State Athletic Association	1,916.22
Rental on N. C. A. A. Films	24.00
Total Receipts	<u>2,561.14</u>

Disbursements:

Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	44.04
Publicity Folders and Posters	4.03
Postage	21.19
Telephone and Telegraph	9.11
Printing Tickets	8.90
Ticket Sellers and Takers	66.00
Officials Fees and Expenses	303.68
Coaches Banquet and Favors	102.13
Awards	120.00
Equipment — Score Cards and Tournament Cards	11.52
Motion Pictures	126.50
Training Room Salaries	34.40
Public Address System	32.43
Buildings and Grounds — Labor	145.35
Program Printing	369.90
Clerical Expense	55.80
Labor and Supplies Victory Ceremony	13.24
Individual and Group Photography	92.92
Total Disbursements	<u>\$1,561.14</u>

Distribution of \$1000 Guarantee

10 per cent to N. C. A. A.	100.00
Pro-Rated to Competitors	900.00
	<u>\$2,561.14</u>

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

1941 - 1942

RECEIPTS

Sources	1941	1942
Balance on Hand	\$10,725.51	\$12,616.37
Dues	5,560.00	5,085.00
Meets and Tournaments — Net Receipts		
Basketball	4,974.16	1,361.85
Repayment of 1941 Tournament Loan		675.00
Boxing	235.50	121.54
Cross Country	0.00	0.00
Fencing67	15.77
Repayment of balance of advance to John Huffman		2.57
Repayment of balance of advance to Dr. Riebel		15.48
Golf	0.00	0.00
Gymnastics	19.16	0.00
Swimming	78.98	121.80
Tennis	201.12	129.47
Track and Field	602.66	350.23
Wrestling	109.96	100.00
Royalties from Publications		
Basketball Rules	0.00	950.57
Football Rules	1,714.42	0.00
Six Man Football	0.00	40.00
Handbook — Track	218.64	0.00
Handbook on Injuries	2.59	6.50
Ice Hockey	113.88	
Soccer Guide	108.64	
Swimming	138.68	
Wrestling	47.20	
Interest on Savings Account	47.06	48.25
Total Receipts for the year	<u>\$14,172.32</u>	<u>9,024.03</u>
Total Receipts and Balance	<u>24,897.83</u>	<u>21,640.40</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Rules Committees		
Basketball	564.98	770.40
1942 Tournament Loan	0.00	300.00
Tournament loan made in 1941	0.00	675.00
Boxing	268.30	0.00
Fencing	0.00	0.00
Football	779.50	950.67
Golf	371.55	0.00
Gymnastics	0.00	0.00
Ice Hockey	134.82	159.84
Soccer	41.35	0.00
Swimming	276.15	460.61
Tennis	40.68	0.00

Track	964.50	0.00
Wrestling	387.70	286.78
<i>Other Committees</i>		
Executive	2,751.42	1,196.08
Small College	163.30	65.00
<i>General Expenses</i>		
President's Office	34.06	188.50
Secretary-Treasurer	500.00	500.00
Clerical and Stenographic	300.00	316.00
Convention	704.26	468.99
Contributions and Dues	460.00	110.00
Printing	1,093.08	948.67
Supplies	78.16	44.67
Postage	103.14	90.86
Telegrams	41.03	10.95
Telephone	19.75	4.15
Express Charges	0.00	4.43
Bank Exchange	14.40	8.52
Premium on Fidelity Bond	25.00	25.00
Auditing Expense	193.50	130.00
Vice-President's Expense	0.00	7.20
Rental on lock box	0.00	6.00
Multigraphing	0.00	24.50
Miscellaneous	37.40	0.00
File Cabinet	14.01	0.00
Insurance Tennis Trophy	5.00	0.00
<i>Other Expenses</i>		
Traveling:		
John L. Griffith (Track Meet)		58.14
P. O. Badger (Basketball Play-offs 1941)		91.42
Charge for Engraving Gift	60.00	
Track Meet Deficit	1,257.73	1,257.72
Publications Conference	346.89	
Survey of Football Injuries	250.00	
Basketball Coaches Association, Research		1,000.00
Injury Damages, Basketball Tournament		250.00
Attorney's Fee, Basketball Tournament		100.00
Track Meet Film		80.00
Total Disbursements	12,281.46	10,591.10
	Nov. 30, 1941	Nov. 30, 1942
Balance	\$12,616.37	\$11,049.30
November 30, 1940, Balance on Hand		\$11,049.30
Consisting of:		
Cash on Deposit with Banks:		
The Northern Trust Company, Chicago	\$ 9,082.75	
Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Middletown, Connecticut	1,966.55	
	\$11,049.30	

THE N. C. A. A. OLYMPIC FUND

By action of the Executive Committee the treasurer purchased Series F. U.S. Savings Bonds to the extent of \$30,340, paying for the same from the Olympic Fund which has been deposited in The Northern Trust Company. The total amount of the Olympic Fund with its accrued interest as of October 1st, 1942, was \$32,778.23. The balance, amounting to \$2,438.23, remains in the Savings Department of The Northern Trust Company.

The distribution of the net proceeds of the basketball tournament does not show in this report, as it was held up until after November 30 (the end of the fiscal year), pending the collection of outstanding accounts. Since that date 50 per cent of the net profits, less tournament injury damages and attorney fees \$350, have been distributed as follows:

10 per cent to N. C. A. A.	\$101.18
50 per cent of balance to N. C. A. A.	455.33
50 per cent to competing teams	455.34

The distribution to teams was as follows:

	Expenses	Profits	Total
Dartmouth	\$ 3,259.54	\$ 75.90	\$ 3,335.44
Stanford	2,580.76	75.90	2,656.66
Colorado	912.25	50.59	962.84
Kansas	331.76	50.59	382.35
Rice	885.00	50.59	935.59
Kentucky	1,009.96	50.59	1,060.55
Penn State	1,465.85	50.59	1,516.44
Illinois	1,339.26	50.59	1,389.85
	\$11,784.38	\$455.34	\$12,239.72

In the interest of economy, the Association voted at its annual convention in December, 1942, to have a member of the Association audit the treasurer's book. The audit has been made and the auditor's statement follows.

John L. Griffith,
Treasurer.

I have examined the books of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, for the period from November 30, 1941, to November 30, 1942, and have found that the net receipts, as shown, are properly accounted for on the books. The disbursements are evidenced by cancelled checks and supporting bills and vouchers.

The net receipts from meets and tournaments are evidenced by detailed reports signed by officials in charge of each of said events.

K. L. Wilson,
Northwestern University